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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 7, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. White read in place an act to prevent undue discrimination by railroad companies in freight and passengers.

The following bills passed finally:

To provide for the recording of deaths by Registers of Wills.

To provide for the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in cases not provided for by the Constitution.

To validate the obligations of municipalities issued without authority of law.

To enable manufacturing companies to wind up their affairs after the expiration of their charters.

At the afternoon session, Mr. White read in place an act providing for contested elections in the courts.

Bills on first and second reading occupied the rest of the session.

HOUSE.

The House took a long calendar of bills on second reading this morning, and passed the following to third reading:

Mr. Roney, An act to punish commercial agencies for false representations.

Mr. Hays, An act committing indigent insane to Dixmont.

Mr. Christy, An act making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

The act providing for the gauging of oils, which was lost at the morning session, was reconsidered in the afternoon and passed.

The act enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was lost.

Mr. Gerwig's bill, making the office of Mayor a salaried one, passed the House with the proviso that it should not apply to persons already elected.

Mr. Newmyer called up on third reading and had passed, the act punishing the employment of children as street musicians.

Mr. Stranahan called up the act to repeal the act authorizing the road supervisors of Hickey township, Mercer county, to levy additional road taxes.

The House bill in regard to payments of costs in cases of felony, came back from the Senate with many amendments.

Mr. Newmyer thought that as it was late in the session, the House had better concur in the amendments, which was immediately done.

NIGHT SESSION.

After a short preliminary struggle on a few unimportant bills and reports, House bill No. 393, introduced by Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, repealing the entire Local Option law, was reached.

Mr. Wolfe got the floor and warmed up on the temperance side. The five minute debate cut him short.

Several claimed the floor when he sat down, but Mr. Campbell, Mr. Boyce, obtained recognition and said: Now, whoare seeking to abrogate the control? Is it *the people*? It is not our leading statesmen, not the friends of education, not the business men, not the railroad men, not the bankers, not our mothers, our sisters, our wives, whose prayers ascend to God daily that we may be men enough to stand against this fearful curse of the age—Rum.

Mr. Ramey—I raise the point of order that the bill is not properly before the House.

Speaker McCormick—It is not well taken.

Mr. Brockway—I raise the point of order that the five minute rule should have laid over.

Speaker McCormick—The gentleman is too late.

Mr. Little—I do not expect that anything I can say will affect the bill. I did not believe this was the best law we could get, but the Legislature, in its wisdom—or rather in its desire to rid itself of the responsibility, passed the Option law. In guarding against the abuse of the liquor traffic, we worked an injury to a legitimate business—that of entertaining travelers—with which custom for ages past has associated the furnishing of liquor to the guests. I am quite confident that long customs cannot be altered by one stroke of the legislative pen. I say to members in my district that a 3,000 majority and was a vote in favor of trying the experiment. To the recent visit from Allegheny county I attach no little importance, as was a white per of the coming storm which will be aroused all over this land. There is no lack of disposition among the temperance people to compel public men to consider this question. Public men were afraid to discuss it, but they will be forced to consider; and I repeat that the most proper course would be to strike at and annihilate the manufacture of it.

Mr. Campbell, of Butler—I know the law is not what it ought to be. I do not desire to shirk the responsibility of debating this. John Brown was a martyr to slavery, in order to show the iniquity of it, and I am ready to make the sacrifice in these cases.

Mr. Webb—I move again to postpone this bill.

Mr. Porter—I hope it will not be postponed. We have wasted enough time on this bill.

Mr. Newmyer defined his views on the subject, and claimed that the liquor men had stated their intention of presenting a rigid license law which should give satisfaction to the people. Consequently the bill now under consideration was here in bad faith and against the remonstrance of three-fourths of the members from local option counties. This bill proposes to leave the question just where the act of 1872 found it, and does not equalize licenses or cut off any of the evils of local laws. It proposes to reform nothing and satisfies nobody.

Mr. Wolfe—Now, look at how Sampson was bound! It was not until his locks were shorn that his strength left him. Now I think we should listen to, and not shut out the pleadings of our mothers, our wives, our sisters who, in this House, have not had an opportunity to express themselves in any other way. Bring every scintilla of manhood you have now and vote against this bill.

Mr. Myer—I offer the following amendment: *Provided*, That before any license shall be granted, another vote shall be taken.

Mr. Wainwright—I hope that will not prevail. I wanted time given to the liquor men last year, but you would not grant it.

Mr. Wolfe—I hope it will prevail. We know that it has been the universal experience that the more liquor that is drank, the more pauperism and crime prevails. What signifies the paltry sum paid into the county treasury as license fees, when we pay out twice as much to support the jails and poorhouses.

Mr. Pyle—Will you vote for the bill if the amendment is added?

Mr. Wolfe—Will you?

Mr. Pyle—I decline to answer?

Mr. Wainwright—Do you expect to change a vote by your talk?

Mr. Wolfe—No! but I hope to open the eyes of your judgment and the ear of your conscience in regard to this bill. [Cries of "question."]

Mr. Brockway—I shall vote for this bill. I dit vote for the postponement, but I think it is a late day in the session to bring in the bill.

Mr. Mitchell—It is alleged by those who favor the repeal that there has been a change of sentiment. Now, I hope gentlemen will be fair enough to adopt the amendment and let it go back to the people, distantly, or inwardly for men to come here from license counties and try to force license upon those counties which have voted against it. I hope members will speak out on this question, notwithstanding others may cry out for the previous question.

Mr. Christy—I have no hesitancy in meeting this question. Now, one gentleman says because he has fifty-six votes, he can pass the bill, and that might makes right.

Mr. Little—Well, was not that the argument used against Luzerne county?

Mr. Wainwright—See the gentleman represent Sewickley borough or Allegheny county?

Mr. Christy—How would you like to have local option forced on you as you are trying to—?

Speaker McCormick—The question is on the amendment, and not on the merits of the bill.

Mr. Christy—Well, there have been so many questions addressed to me that I shall not continue, but will reply at length on second reading.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Myer's amendment—yeas 35, nays 52. So it was not agreed to.

Mr. Webb offered an amendment fixing the license fee at $500.

The Speaker—Is not that amendment out of place? Can a bill repealing the Prohibitory law be so amended as to regulate the sale of liquor?

Mr. Webb—I think it can.

Speaker McCormick—The Chair thinks the amendment is not germane and rules it out of order.

Mr. Ammerman offered a lengthy amendment, providing for a hospital, which was ruled out of order, and at 11 o'clock the yeas and nays were called—yeas 55, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ash, Brockway, Butler, Crawford, Cressler, Crogan, DeWitt, Dey, Egan, Foster, Gillespie, Hays, Hegeman, Heiges, Henry, Hildebrand, Jamison, Jones (Philadelphia), Kauffman, Kennedy, Kimmel, Kistler, Laidley, McCullough (Berks), McCullough (Philadelphia), Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin, Newell, O'Brien, O'Neil, Perkins, Piper, Porter, Pyle, Reyburn, Reynolds, Rutter, Salter, Sheibley, Shuman, Smith (Berks), Smith (Philadelphia), Snyder Steckel, Talley, Toner, Tshudy, Vogden, Waddell, Wainwright, Welsh, Worrell, Yerkes and McCormick, Speaker—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen (Dauphin), Allen (Warren), Allison, Ammerman, Baily, Baird, Bates (Bedford), Burchinell, Campbell, Cary, Christy, Fortenbaugh, Jones (Potter), Jones (Susquehanna), Little, McCreery, McClune, Moore, McKee, McMullin, Morgan (Lawrence), Mitchell, Myer, Newmyer, Oliver, Potter, Ramey, Thompson (Armstrong), Thompson (Fayette), Webb, Wolfe and Young—32. Mr. Stranahan was paired with Mr. Gerwig.

So the repeal passed first reading, and the liquor men went off to have a jollification.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 8, 1874.

SENATE.

The following bills passed finally:

For the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers.

To define the liability of sureties on written instruments for the payment of money.

To provide for a better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oil.

The rest of the session was devoted to the consideration of House bills.

HOUSE.

The calendar was taken up on second reading.

A number of bills were ruled off by Speaker McCormick as being unconstitutional.

Bill No. 393, Repealing Local Option all over the State, which passed first reading last night, came up and went through on second reading, the vote being fifty-four to thirty-two. Its friends now concede that there will be no chance for it in the Senate.

Wallace's City bill occupied two hours in reading, and was passed finally.

Representative Young has been appointed visitor to the Southwestern Normal College.

The School Book bill came from committee to-day. It will have a close "tug" in the House.

Arches are being placed over all the principal streets for the army reunions next week.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 11, 1874.

SENATE.

At the evening session an act permitting defendants to testify in criminal cases; an act providing for the registry and countersigning notes or bills issued by banks incorporated under any general or special law; and an act authorizing municipal corporations to give security and proceed to open and widen streets before making compensation for damages, passed finally.

The session is now on House bills on first reading.

Winthrop W. Ketchum was confirmed as additional Law Judge in the Twelfth district. R. V. Maxwell and T. G. Wright-man, of Pittsburgh, were confirmed Notaries Public.

HOUSE.

The Local Option bill was brought up, and after an hour spent in wrangling, it was defeated for want of a constitutional majority—yeas 39, nays 29. This ends the matter for this session.

The balance of the session was spent on bills on first reading.

The School Text-Book bill was lost by a vote of 68 to 20.

In the afternoon session the bill fixing salaries for State officers was passed finally. The only change made was to reduce the salary of the Secretary of Internal Affairs to $3,500, that of the Auditor-General to $3,000, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs to $3,000.

The remainder of the session was occupied with bills on first and second reading.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 6, 1874.

The Senate did a big day's work to-day, but the House got into a snarl on points of order and constitutional questions, and did comparatively little, although it held three sessions.

In the Senate, at the morning session, the committees reported about thirty bills, about one-half of which were reported negatively, and the other half were House bills. But few original bills now remain in the hands of committees. The bills reported negatively were disposed of as stated; the others were considered, and the bill was then recommitted.

The following bills on third reading were disposed of as stated:

Authorizing a tax upon real estate for school borough and township purposes. Amended so as to exempt from taxation only the property named in the Constitution and subjects all other property to taxation except for State purposes.

House bill to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors—carries one feel glad.

The House, last night, when a bill to repeal the Local Option law for Allegheny county came up, ran away from it, and left it without the necessary quorum. The bill was reported this morning, met with a like fate, and the bill is therefore dead without hope of resurrection.

A like fate befel several other similar bills in the House to-day. The most important was a new License law for Allegheny county. The trouble with it that it was unconstitutional, as it was a bill regulating the affairs of a county, but the Speaker declined to rule it out, and the House gave it a passage. The result was a veto. Another bill, repealing the Local Option law of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, was postponed, the friends finding that they were not so small an attendance.

An act relating to auctioneers, and an act to establish a State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane were both killed for the want of the constitutional majority. Numerous other bills were severally postponed, because similar bills had already passed the Senate and were awaiting the action of the House.

The act of 1869, to strengthen the public credit, declares that "the faith of the Commonwealth is pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States six per cent. loan." Relying upon this bill nobody has denied the character of the obligation to pay that portion of the loan as to the "practicable period" for its performance remains as open as it was upon the day it was passed. Every few months of either House of Congress have agreed upon any method for the resumption of specie payments. A few are in favor of hoarding the gold in the Treasury until enough has been acquired to keep the greenbacks at par with coin. Others have proposed to acquire the requisite amount of gold by selling our bonds in Europe; others, to fund a portion of the greenback notes in bonds bearing five per cent. interest, and others to declare the result, and the parties shall abide by that action. Meanwhile, both contestants shall cease from all warlike demonstrations, and keep absolute peace with each other and their adherents.

FIGHTING IN THE CITY.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—Considerable firing has been going on in the city to-day, but only one man has been shot. Some captures were made. The Baxter party this morning fixed a barricade extending from Main street to the river. In the morning have permitted none to pass in or out of their lines without pass. All the stores are closed to-day and there is no attempt to do any business. Nearly enough members of the Legislature have arrived to form a quorum. Baxter has today received strong reinforcements.

PROTECTION FOR THE LEGISLATURE ASKED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—A dispatch has been forwarded to the President to-day, signed by several Senators and above twenty Representatives of the Arkansas Legislature, asking for the protection of the general government while they meet and deliberate on the matter in dispute between Baxter and Brooks, and stating that a quorum would have been present yesterday had it not been for the unwarrantable seizure of trains on the Little Rock and Fort Sill Railroad.

BAXTER REPORTS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PROPOSITION.

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—Governor Baxter refuses to accede to the propositions submitted by the Attorney General of the United States, for a settlement of the pending difficulty, giving as reasons for such refusal that he submitted substantially the same propositions to Brooks some time ago, and they were indignantly rejected. Brooks announcing that he would have nothing to do with the Legislature; that they had no jurisdiction, and he would not recognize them or anything they might do. Baxter alleges that there is a quorum of the Legislature now here assembled under his call, with the President's assurance of protection; that they will meet to-morrow and determine the question. He will recommend the call of a Constitutional Convention, with a view to resubmitting the whole question to a vote of the people. Mr. Brooks has not signified what he will do, but from the position heretofore taken by him, he too will refuse to accede to the Attorney General's proposed settlement.

THE STEAMER HALLIE SCUTTLED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—Col. Rose, commanding the United States troops, directed the State House party to turn over the steamer Hallie to her owners, and the order was to be executed by seven o'clock this morning. Prior to that time Col. John Brooker, with a squad of the State House troops, went on board the steamer and scuttled her. She was sunk to the hurricane deck in about fifteen feet of water. Everything of value was taken off of her before she was sunk.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

Large reinforcements have arrived, including 200 cavalry for Baxter. The Baxterites have planted a seventy-four pounder on the river bank, and this has been confronted by a six-pounder by the State House party. Everything rather quiet to-day in the Baxter camp.

BROOKS ACCEPTS THE PROPOSITION.

Brooks telegraphs to Attorney General Williams that he accepts the proposition to refrain from warlike demonstrations until the courts has been decided by the Legislature or the national authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The President has telegraphed to-day to both Brooks and Baxter suggesting that all armed forces be disbanded, and that every facility be given for a full meeting of the Legislature to the end that a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty between them may be arrived at.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Dispatches from Little Rock to the officers of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, say General Churchill and Colonel King with their crossed the river this morning with a considerable force of Baxter troops and started for Baring Cross. Immediately afterward General Dan McCleary, of Brooks' party, crossed the railroad bridge with 300 men. At the latest accounts, eleven o'clock, skirmishes began all along the lines, and a lively fire was kept up, but as yet no result is not stated. Baring Cross seemed to be the objective point, and the possession of that station is evidently the purpose of each party. Baxter's forces hold the railroad bridge and will not allow Baxter's troops to cross it, but trains are not molested.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The latest from Little Rock says that a small force of United States troops have crossed the river with a flag of truce, and the firing on the part of the Baxter and Brooks forces has been ceased. No casualties reported.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11.—In the skirmish across the river this morning quite a number were reported killed and wounded on Brooks' side. General White had one man wounded. At the time of the interference of the federal forces, there were but few of the Brooks party surrounded, and would have captured the whole outfit but for the Federal forces.

The House met at 4 P. M., thirty-seven members being present. After instructing their Sergeant-at-arms to bring in absentees the body adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. About ten members were present to-night. There seems little doubt there will be a quorum in the House to-morrow.

In reply to the dispatch from the President, Baxter says he will disband his forces in proportion as Brooks disbands his, and that the latter must quit the State House and deliver it over to the Secretary of State.

Baxter also revokes the proclamation of martial law in so far as the meeting and deliberations of the Legislature are concerned.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11.—Matters are quiet to-night. Federal troops are on the alert to prevent a conflict. During this evening issued a call convening in extraordinary session the Legislature on the 24th.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11.—This morning about seven o'clock Brooks threw a force of 200 men across the river to intercept a company of Baxter troops coming down on foot from Faulkner county. The Baxter forces crossed on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Immediately after this action of Brooks, General King White, of the Baxter forces, crossed the river at the ferry with seventy-five cavalry and five companies of infantry to intercept Brooks' men. The two bodies met a few miles west from this side of the river. A little picket fighting has already occurred, and the house tops are crowded with people looking on. The big seventy-pounder gun of the Baxterites has been loaded and put in position, and now commands the State House, three hundred yards away. The Federal forces have taken position at the intersection of Louisiana, Second, Markham and Elm streets, are barricaded two ways and earthworks thrown up on that bank of the river. A continued line of Federal sentinels extends from the river up to Third street. Every store in the business portion of the city and every man you meet has a gun in his hand. The principal forces across the river are at the corner of Main and Markham streets. The Legislature meets at twelve o'clock in the Ditler block, inside of the Baxter lines. Owing to the stoppage of trains on the Iron Mountain road by the Baxterites it is doubtful if a quorum will be present. Quite a number of members have telegraphed that they will be here to-night.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11.—Governor Baxter to-night received the following telegram, in answer to his last dispatch to the President:

I am directed by the President to say that he considers your proposition fair and reasonable, and has ordered it to be immediately accepted by Brooks.

[Signed] GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

FATAL ACCIDENT

One Man Killed and Five Others Wounded by a Blast—The Port Perry Tunnel Completed.

The tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Port Perry was completed on Thursday night, but unfortunately a fatal accident occurred first. The last blast which opened the passage resulted in the death of one of the hands, and the wounding, more or less seriously, of five others. It should be stated that the tunnel is a new working day and night from both ends, and on the night stated it was expected that they would meet. Mr. R. F. Brendlinger, engineer in charge, as was customary, made an accurate measurement, and found that there was yet wanting a bore of about seven feet. The night turn men were so informed when they went to work, and were cautioned against accidents by blasting. About eleven o'clock, when the accident occurred, there was, it is believed, but three feet between the workmen.

Those of the north heading signalled those of the south that they were about to fire a blast, and a return signal was given that all was ready. The south end men retired some twenty feet, where they supposed themselves perfectly safe. But a huge mass of rock and earth, dislodged by the blast, was hurled against them with terrific force, but only two out of the eight men employed were struck by the fragments. A man named Barney was so frightfully mangled that he died within ten minutes after the accident. He was struck on the left side of the cut, and the flesh was torn and he was literally disemboweled. A man who was standing near to him, and in front, escaped without so much as a bruise. One of the two who escaped uninjured, had his hat and coat literally torn off by a flying rock, but escaped without a bruise.

Nelson and the other man who is supposed to be fatally injured, were brought to the city yesterday morning and taken to Mercy Hospital. The latter had been employed only a few work only three days, and none of his fellow workmen could remember his name, nor could they tell anything in relation to him. The man who was killed had been at work three or four weeks, and boarded at McNally's in Port Perry. It is not known that he was married or not. Coroner McClain held an inquest during the afternoon upon the body of Barney, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

IMPORTANT LIQUOR CASE.

The Vender of Intoxicating Liquors Liable for Damages.

The Altoona *Tribune* of Saturday reports a case wherein a widow recovered in a civil action for damages against a tavern keeper, under the third section of the act of May 8th, 1854 (to be found in Purdon's Digest, section 33, chapter "Liquors"), as follows:

"Any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person, in violation of any existing law, or of the provisions of this act, shall be liable for the damages done to the person or property in consequence of such furnishing; and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such persons so furnishing, by action on the case, instituted in any court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this Commonwealth."

The case is thus reported:

About eighteen months since S. Burgett, deceased, who was employed as a driving boy on a team, stopped with his team at the hotel of W. F. Bridenthal, in Martinsburg, and while there he is alleged to have become intoxicated, and while in this condition he mounted the load of coal on the team and continued on his journey. A short time afterward he fell from his horse and the wheel of the wagon passed over him, and his body he was killed. The heirs of the deceased brought suit against Mr. Bridenthal, the proprietor of the hotel, to recover damages in the sum of one thousand dollars on account of the death of the husband and father. The case was called on Friday last, but before the jurors were sworn the case was settled by the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars.

Mr. Bridenthal, confessing judgment for the sum of six hundred dollars.

The *Tribune* gives the following comments on this case: "So far as our personal knowledge extends this law has never before appeared upon the surface in an action for damages in the Blair county court, yet it bears a striking similarity to the Ohio statute, while its provisions are too plain to be misinterpreted, and must set at rest the disputed question of the personal liability of the vender of intoxicating liquors for damages. When one reflects for a moment of the amount of woe and wretchedness, and injury and crime which has disgraced the country the past few years, and which can be solely attributed to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, it is certainly surprising that similar actions are not instituted in all the courts of the land, and the men who were responsible for it all made to atone under the enforcement of the wise provisions of the law in question."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1874.

No Hope for the Centennial Bill.

Although there is a disposition to compromise on the Centennial bill, the friends of the measure give up, for the present, all hopes of obtaining favorable action. The compromise of General Amnesty on July 4th, 1876, proposed last night to secure the Southern votes, does not meet with universal favor; so it is believed that the votes gained on this ground for the bill in the South would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of Northern votes. The propriety of the Exhibition is not questioned, but the time for asking aid from Congress, it is admitted, is inopportune. It is freely said that an appropriation would be considered more favorably next session; but the time would then be too late to complete the necessary buildings. This action places the government in a very embarrassing position, as invitations have been sent to most of the governments of Europe, and many have accepted.

Poor Chance for War Claims.

The Committee on War Claims have had three thousand five hundred claims sent to them this session, of which twenty-five hundred were from the Claims Commission. Of the thousand received from the House, but one hundred have been considered, and about thirty more may be reached this session. Claimants have a poor showing this session, at least.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1874.

Prospects of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Republican Senators, it is understood, will hold another caucus to-morrow, in hopes of arriving at a definite understanding on the Civil Rights bill. Several Senators are disposed to introduce the question of general amnesty, and there has been considerable talk of uniting civil rights for the blacks and a general amnesty for the whites in one bill. The Democrats declare that they will not vote for the Civil Rights bill under any circumstances. Should it be decided to accept the two together, the bill can be passed without the Democratic vote. Those favoring this view of the question say that the party prestige of having given equal rights and a general amnesty will be great among the people. Whether the two measures will be coupled is still in doubt, though an effort will be made to secure that end, as a general amnesty is being freely agitated, particularly by Southern members.

Dissatisfaction Among Jay Cooke & Co.'s Creditors.

The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city, are somewhat blue over the prospects of a satisfactory adjustment of their balances. The proposition from Philadelphia, to pay fifteen per cent. cash and eighty-five per cent. in securities of nominal value, creates great disgust. The most important creditors will be slow to accept these terms. They denounce the Bankrupt act as one reason for the small dividend, as the officials are allowed exorbitant fees, and the other expenses allowed by the law consume a large share of the cash.

Judicial District of Arkansas.

As a result of the investigation of the affairs of the Western Judicial district of Arkansas, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will recommend the abolition of that district and unite it with the Eastern district. The whole to be called the Judicial District of Arkansas, and to have the same jurisdiction over the Indian Territory as the Western district now has. The Attorney General and prominent gentlemen in Arkansas are in favor of the course, believing that by it the ends of justice will be better subserved, and that such scandals as those that have arisen in the Western district will be avoided in the future. Legislation favoring the government will be very great.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1874.

Republican Caucus.

In the caucus of Republican Senators this morning, on the question whether the Civil Rights bill should follow the Geneva award, now pending, it was decided by a tie vote that it should not. It was then determined that the Finance bill should be taken up next and then the Civil Rights bill, but not to interfere with the appropriation bills. A committee of five, of which Judge Edmunds was appointed chairman, was named with instructions to prepare a method by which business might be expedited so as to secure as early an adjournment as possible. The Senate will take no amendment to the first bill prepared by the committee operated as an effective

Flank Movement Upon the Inflationists, but Failure.

The Republican caucus was a complete rebuff to the inflationists, and was followed by submit to the committee to-morrow, or to the Senate, when the bill is taken up for discussion. The amendment will provide that each bank shall be required to keep and maintain as part of its lawful reserves a deposit of coin and coin certificates received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, unless such banks shall elect to exchange for such proportion of coin bonds of the United States of the character provided for by the bill, which shall be delivered to them by the Secretary of the Treasury to be held by the banks as a reserve in part of their respective three per cent. only of the interest upon which bonds is to be paid to the banks and the remaining one per cent. to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury and applied by him exclusively in the payment of the six per cent. bonds of the United States. The bond provided for is a five per cent. ten year bond, interest payable in coin. The bill proposes the release of reserves on circulation, and requires deposits of bonds to be kept in the vaults of the banks.

Income Tax Movement.

The House seems disposed to reimpose the income tax; at least it would appear so from the fact that it to-day, by a more than two-third vote, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Port, of Illinois, declaring that it was found necessary to increase taxation, such increase should come from the incomes of corporations and individuals.

In view of the opposition to this tax, however, in the past and of its inquisitorial character, members may vote differently if they shall have the opportunity of meeting the direct question.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

POLITICAL SITUATION—NEW MINISTRY PROBABLE.

MADRID, May 8.—Castelar replies to an address presented him by Senor Becerra, Minister of Agriculture, Marshal Serrano stated that he wished for a week's delay to deliberate on the political crisis. Senors Castelar and Martos, and Admiral Topete are mentioned as being probably selected to form a new ministry.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, May 10.—The question of the reorganization of the government is the absorbing topic at Madrid at present. Marshal Serrano says he will form a better cabinet than that existing one, but he has deferred the consideration of the subject until his health, which is improving, is completely restored.

PROCLAMATION BY DON CARLOS.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Bayonne says that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation announcing that he will offer strenuous resistance to a Republican army in the Biscay provinces.

England.

MARRIAGE OF ANOTHER RUSSIAN GRAND DUCHESS.

LONDON, May 9.—William Eugene, Duke of Wurtemberg, was married yesterday to the Russian Grand Duchess Wjera Constantinovna.

Miners' Riot at Nelsonville --- One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NELSONVILLE, O., May 9, 1874.

Shortly after noon yesterday miners began to come in here from different places in the vicinity, and by four o'clock quite a crowd had gathered, seemingly for the purpose of forcing a few men that are at work in mines here to quit. At one time serious results were feared, but were prevented by the prompt action of the citizens. As early as six o'clock this morning large crowds began to gather, and by seven the streets were thronged. About this time a general riot occurred, resulting in the death of a man named James Elderton. Two others, Myers and Woodard, were mortally wounded. There is great excitement. A special train arrived at noon from Athens, and several arrests were made.

Numerous Indictments Against Liquor Sellers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 9, 1874.

The Grand Jury closed the session at noon to-day, after four days' hard work. About three hundred witnesses were examined, and sixty-four indictments, as nearly as can be ascertained, were found against liquor sellers.

Horse Stealing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 9, 1874.

A valuable horse was stolen from the stable of George T. Holmes, near Claysville, Washington county, last night. No clue has yet been discovered, though telegrams have been sent in all directions.

The real test of the increase in the wealth of a community is not so much what it earns as what it saves.

NORTH AND SOUTH SHAKE HANDS

Interesting Scene in the Louisville General Conference--Commissioners from the Northern Church Extend the Hand of Fellowship.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—The great sensation in the proceedings of the General Conference to-day, was the introduction of the fraternal commissioners from the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, Rev. G. D. Watson, D.D., and Rev. C. Fowler, and General Clinton B. Fisk. They were formally introduced to the General Conference, and presented their credentials from the Bishops. They were presented to the bench of Bishops by Dr. L. M. Lee, of Virginia; Dr. J. C. Evans, of Georgia, and Hon. S. Bobo, of South Carolina. After a few moments' pause, Bishop Andrew responded in a few appropriate words of greetings between the Bishops and the ministers, they were presented to the Conference by Bishop McTyeire, and Dr. Watson addressed the Conference in a long speech. He offered fraternal greetings, recalling the history of the two organizations and exhorted to a better feeling between children of a common Father. Dr. Fowler followed in a similar strain. He alluded to Vanderbilt's endowment of the Vanderbilt University as a symbol of the brotherly love that had sprung up between the two churches. General Fisk also spoke. He hoped past differences might be healed by the love, intelligence and piety in the two great bodies.

A committee of nine was appointed to prepare a suitable response to the greeting from the North.

Bishop McTyeire then announced to the Commissioners that in due time the Conference would make a response, and in the meantime cordially invited them to the freedom of the floor and platform.

The utmost harmony and the best of feeling prevailed throughout the exercises.

ARKANSAS.

Supreme Court of the State Recognize Brooks as Governor--The Military Situation Unchanged.

JUDGMENT OF SUPREME COURT.

LITTLE ROCK, May 7.—Four of the five Judges of the Supreme Court met inside Brooks' line this morning and delivered an opinion in the case of Joseph Brooks vs. Henry Page, State Treasurer; in which plaintiff prays for a writ of mandamus against the treasurer on account of the refusal of the latter to pay one thousand dollars on a warrant issued by Brooks, as Governor. The opinion, after detailing the allegations and proofs, concludes as follows: "We are of opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and its judgment appears to be regular and valid. Having arrived at these conclusions, the demurrer is overruled and the writ of mandamus will be awarded as prayed for."

Now all were present, except those who remain inside of the camp at the State House. On the 7th of October last, when a full bench was present, the court had the same question up and decided that the determination of the question as to whether a person exercising the office of Governor has been duly elected or not, rested exclusively in the General Assembly of the State and neither this or any other State court had jurisdiction to try a suit in relation to such contest.

THE MILITARY SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

As the time for the Legislature to meet draws near, men are coming in from all sections of the State, mostly as reinforcements for Baxter, though Brooks received a few men yesterday. Brooks has organized a cavalry company to do scouting duty. He has pickets to-night out on Capitol Hill, nearly one mile from the State House. Beyond this there is no change in the position of the various forces. Guards are doubled again to-night around Baxter's camp.

STEAMER FIRED ON—SIX MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 8.—Last night a party of twenty-five Baxter men, under command of Lieutenant Welsh, with an order from Colonel Hallie, which was in charge of Captain Sam. Houston and his brother, Ed. Houston. Their object was to intercept and capture one hundred and sixty stand of arms belonging to the Industrial University, which were on board the flatboat from Fort Smith Wednesday morning in charge of six men. The boat was duly captured, provisioned and prepared to start up the river, Mack Lily a determined onset, but a protracted siege.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Representatives and attorneys of the contesting parties in Arkansas, consisting of Senators Clayton and Dorsey, Representatives Hynes, Hodge and Snyder, and ex-Senator Rice on the part of Brooks, and Representative Wilshire, Judge Lowe and Secretary of State Johnson on the part of Baxter, have been in consultation nearly all day and up to midnight to-night, in their effort to compromise the difficulties in that State and to prevent further effusion of blood. Much difficulty was experienced in reaching a conclusion on the base of a compromise, and in relation with the attending circumstance, was freely discussed. Finally a plan of settling the political difficulties in Arkansas was agreed on, and telegraphed to the parties interesting, to be presented to Governor Brooks and Baxter for their acceptance.

The plan agreed upon, which was drawn up by Attorney General Williams, is to the effect that the Legislature of the State shall be called together by Brooks and Baxter, to meet in extra session on the fourth Monday in May, and that the Legislature, when so assembled, shall be allowed without molestation or hindrance by either party. They shall receive and entertain communications and investigate facts and allegations in manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, giving to both parties a full and fair hearing upon such competent testimony as either party may offer. The Legislature shall determine which of the contestants received at the November election of 1872 a majority of legal votes, and declare the result, and the parties shall abide by that action. Meanwhile, both contestants shall cease from all warlike demonstrations, and keep absolute peace with each other and their adherents.

FIGHTING IN THE CITY.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—Considerable firing has been going on in the city to-day, but only one man has been shot. Some captures were made. The Baxter party this morning fixed a barricade extending from Main street to the river. In the morning have permitted none to pass in or out of their lines without pass. All the stores are closed to-day and there is no attempt to do any business. Nearly enough members of the Legislature have arrived to form a quorum. Baxter has today received strong reinforcements.

PROTECTION FOR THE LEGISLATURE ASKED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—A dispatch has been forwarded to the President to-day, signed by several Senators and above twenty Representatives of the Arkansas Legislature, asking for the protection of the general government while they meet and deliberate on the matter in dispute between Baxter and Brooks, and stating that a quorum would have been present yesterday had it not been for the unwarrantable seizure of trains on the Little Rock and Fort Sill Railroad.

BAXTER REPORTS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PROPOSITION.

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—Governor Baxter refuses to accede to the propositions submitted by the Attorney General of the United States, for a settlement of the pending difficulty, giving as reasons for such refusal that he submitted substantially the same propositions to Brooks some time ago, and they were indignantly rejected. Brooks announcing that he would have nothing to do with the Legislature; that they had no jurisdiction, and he would not recognize them or anything they might do. Baxter alleges that there is a quorum of the Legislature now here assembled under his call, with the President's assurance of protection; that they will meet to-morrow and determine the question. He will recommend the call of a Constitutional Convention, with a view to resubmitting the whole question to a vote of the people. Mr. Brooks has not signified what he will

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1874.

No Hope for the Centennial Bill.

Although there is a disposition to compromise on the Centennial bill, the friends of the measure give up, for the present, all hopes of obtaining favorable action. The compromise of General Amnesty on July 4th, 1876, proposed last night to secure the Southern votes, does not meet with

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

THE import trade of Boston appears to be declining, the total value of her exports for last month amounting to only $2,-320,367, against $3,567,851 for the corresponding month last year. But Philadelphia still continues to stride forward.

THE customs receipts at the port of Philadelphia for the first four months of the present year, amounted to $2,808,143 75, against $2,355,678 74 for the corresponding period last year—indicating an unusually brisk and healthy condition of commerce at that port.

THE administration has acted wisely and properly in throwing the responsibility of a final settlement of the Arkansas muddle upon the Legislature of that State. Obviously, the question as to who is the legal Governor is one for the Legislature and not for the Courts to decide.

THE railroad business of the country is gradually recovering from the effects of the panic. The earnings of such lines as publish their statements, nineteen in number, show the total earnings in April to have been $5,811,003, an increase of $81,434 over March. Since January 1 the earnings have been $21,651,753.

WE learn that the bill which recently passed the House providing for a committee to regulate the rates of railway freights, now pending in the Senate, will probably be reported adversely on, or at least be rejected by that body on constitutional grounds. This will finally dispose of the matter for this session.

THE children of darkness are said to be wiser in their generation than the children of light. BRIGHAM YOUNG proposes to organize his followers in Utah into co-operations to raise grain, cotton, cattle and everything that is necessary for their sustenance, manufacturing every article needed for their own use.

THE Kansas *Farmer* says, in its last issue, that within another year it will be a matter of no small consequence where the National Grange headquarters are located. Judging from the growing dissatisfaction and discord among the members of the Order, it bids fair to become an interesting speculation as to where its hindquarters will be found within that period.

THE overflow in the Lower Mississippi Valley has considerably affected the cotton receipts, which aggregate for last week only 24,000 bales, against 43,570 for the corresponding week last year, and 46,830 bales for that of the great crop year of 1870-71. The exports of the week from all the ports amounted to 69,500 bales. The crop receipts are now 3,577,000 bales, against 3,-301,000 for the corresponding period last year, and 3,669,000 bales in 1871.

THE ensuing political campaign in our neighboring State of New Jersey promises to be an unusually lively one. The State is quite evenly divided, politically, and both parties will doubtless put forward their best men, so as to command the support of those considerable body of citizens who have no special fealty to either party. The Republicans are bringing forward excellent candidates for nomination, and with the harmony now existing in the party a decisive victory is anticipated.

IT APPEARS that the United States is about to engage in the manufacture of soldiers for other countries. The Congressional Committee on Military affairs have agreed to report in favor of the admission of four or six young men from the Argentine Republic into the Academy at West Point. Two other South American Republics will shortly make an application for a similar favor, and it is thought probable that the remaining South American States will before long prefer like requests.

ABOUT the only noticeable difference in trade, this spring, from that of any other season, at the leading lake ports, consists, it is said, in the receipts and shipments of wheat. Heretofore, there has been a very heavy during a few weeks early in spring, but this year they have been lessened and anticipated on account of uninterrupted shipments by rail during the entire winter. It is affirmed, however, that the steady flow of currency to the interior to pay for this produce has made money plenty and easy, so that, on the few occasions when we do borrow, we believe, voted against the new dogma, and as they go, these assurances are sufficiently satisfactory.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes us with an abstract of his latest monthly report, now in press, containing the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of January, 1874, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the seven months ending January 31, of the present year, exceeded the imports by $31,498,536, while for the seven months ending January 31, last year, the imports exceeded the exports by $35,320,877. Of the total value of the trade by water during the seven months ending with last January, 74.3 per cent. was carried in foreign vessels, as compared with 75.6 per cent. for the corresponding seven months of 1872-3.

THE *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* prints a statement, collated from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the amount actually lost by the United States Treasury from August 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873, in consequence of the reduction of the duty, by ten per cent., on a great variety of manufactured goods. On iron, and iron manufactures, the amount was $1,063,300 03; on steel and its manufactures, $751,914 87; and on all other goods, $6,502,383 91: making a total of $8,317,598 81. This loss, it is computed, has been increased at least five millions of dollars since July 1, 1873, making the entire loss to the United States Treasury up to this date, from this cause, over thirteen millions, all of which was pocketed by foreigners. Everybody in any way connected with manufactures in this country will do well to bear these facts in mind. Every recent departure toward lower tariffs in these great branches of industry has proved a political mistake and a popular calamity.

THE subject of woman suffrage is expected to engage the attention of the British Parliament at an early date, and a lively debate is anticipated. What awakens most interest in the subject at present is the circumstance that the bill to be considered soon after the recess was not offered by Mr. JACOB BRIGHT or Prof. FAWCETT, or any other of the well-known champions of the cause, but by Mr. FORSYTH, who is a prominent member of the Conservative party. Though the bill is not such a measure as would satisfy the friends of women's rights, merely investing certain unmarried and widowed women, owners of real estate, with the privilege of voting, it is nevertheless regarded in England as involving the great principle in contention, and its adoption would be an important step towards the consummation of the reform. Another circumstance which imparts interest to the prospective discussion is Mr. DISRAELI's ambiguous position *anent* the subject. The great Israelite, on at least one public occasion, intimated that he regarded the claims of women to vote with some favor, and after their wont, the more enthusiastic champions of the cause have made rather more of the kindly words than either grammar or dictionary warrants. Mr. WARD HUNT, another mighty man among the Conservatives, is avowedly in favor of the emancipation of women. Hence a quite prevalent hope, it seems, among those of the enslaved moiety of the nation who are not content with their bonds, that, when Mr. Forsyth's bill shall be taken up for debate, it will be supported by the Cabinet. This, however, is unlikely. To the indifferent and the hostile the chief interest of the debate turns upon the question whether or no the cause shall have recovered from the depression brought upon it, a year or more ago, by the mistakes, or, if one may say so, the folly of its advocates.

AT MONTGOMERY, Alabama, those who lately went out to strew flowers on the graves of the dead soldiers of the Confederacy, were remined by Major JONES, who fought on the same side, that by the war incurable wounds had been inflicted upon the domestic life of the North also; that in the North also there are many hearts which still bleed in memory of the bereavement and desolation the war had brought upon them, but that there also all hatred and enmity against the brave men who caused the suffering have ceased to burn. Doubtless the saying is true, and the fact that such utterances as those of Major JONES and General LAMAR command so much assent in the South and so much admiration in the North is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. After making all due allowance for the undying resentment of individuals and for the disturbing influence of a few aged survivors of the conflict in the South, there is no room for doubt that in the course of a few years more the reconciliation of the two divisions of the Union will be complete. It is already evident that Mr. SUMNER'S famous resolution was simply premature, assuming that a change of feeling, which was rapidly taking place, had already been accomplished. Nothing is more certain than that, if next year or next month, the armies of the Republic should be marshalled for defense against a foreign enemy, the battle flags would contain no record of Northern victories or Southern defeats. If Northern and Southern soldiers were to march and fight in a common cause, common sense as well as common decency and common feeling would forbid any such obtrusion of past differences to disturb actual harmony. In withholding a triumph from the victors in civil strife, the Romans were moved by the dictates of practical wisdom and sound policy. It does not follow, however, that Northern people are called upon either to forget or to affect to forget the civil war or the men who died to maintain the Union. On the contrary, they are bound to cherish the memory of both. Even the battered battle-flags they may wisely preserve, and congratulate themselves on their possession. But they are to be kept as the relics of a time of dire calamity and suffering to the State, in which the possessors or their forefathers acted nobly in the cause of their country. And no doubt the time will come when throughout the Republic there shall be no difference of opinion or feeling as to the meritorious character of their conduct.

INSTRUCTIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

One of the most eloquent and generally effective assaults yet made upon the character of BISMARCK was a lecture delivered in New York and in other places about a year ago, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston. The Bishop is always eloquent, and the assault referred to was powerful because its invective seemed to rest upon solid historical grounds. The Bishop charged and assigned reasons which made the allegation look at least plausible, that BISMARCK, an uncompromising enemy of the Catholic Church, had deliberately planned and systematically brought about the conflict between it and the government in Germany, and his exertions towards that end during the sessions of the Vatican Council were alluded to as being well known. By the Ultramontane party in Europe this charge has been repeated continually, so often and confidently, indeed, that probably a majority of Protestants even have believed that there must be some foundation in fact. At length BISMARCK has caused or permitted the publication of the letters of instruction from time to time addressed by him to Count ARNIM, Prussian representative at Rome, while the Council was sitting. The documents are left to speak for themselves without note or comment, and they make nothing else so clear as their author's desire to avoid the struggle which has occurred, and to maintain the old standing agreeable relations between the Prussian government and the Church of Rome.

Some readers will remember that the German Bishops in the Council strongly opposed the proposed decree of infallibility as certain, if adopted, to cause disagreeable complications with civil governments. In his letters BISMARCK confesses cheerful hopes concerning the effect of their opposition, commends their courage, and offers them whatever moral support expressed approval of their position may afford, but direct action or interference on the part of the State is, he says, out of the question, in the absence of any practical collision between the two powers. He even refused to unite with the representative of Catholic Bavaria in remonstrating against the purpose of the Council. "For Prussia," he says, "constitutionally and politically there is only one standpoint, that of the entire freedom of the church in matters ecclesiastical and of its absolute exclusion from encroachment upon the domain of the State (staatliche gebiet)."

When BISMARCK thus wrote he defined the position of all or nearly all the German Bishops as well as his own. They manfully and powerfully combated the revolutionary decree as being flatly inconsistent with the position, and therefore as involving and making inevitable the struggle which has since taken place. But their courage gave way under the pressure of [illegible] few of them, we

THE petroleum districts of Burmah are said to have yielded oil for over two thousand years, but they have only of late years been worked to anything like their capacity. The demand for petroleum has been very great since the discovery of the oil wells of this State, and the use of petroleum products by enterprising Americans is largely all kinds of industry, and this demand has created an "oil fever" in Burmah. In one district there are 450 wells, varying in depth from 100 to 210 feet, and in the other about seventy, of from sixty to eighty feet in depth. The most of them are new, and others are being added daily. Around the recently dug wells the out-throw consists of blue clay, accompanied with calcareous filaments, and sometimes with bituminous slate.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "You never see a young girl in velvet and her mother in tulle, except they are an American mother and daughter. And I never saw a French woman whose front hair looked like a poodle dog's back. Vanity without common sense has made more frights in looks among American women than their Creator is accountable for, and nowadays, when fashions are so adaptable, no one is excusable in not being at least presentable. But so long as the word 'stylish' supersedes all others in our vocabulary, and so long as 'oddity' is the synonym of style, I suppose those of us who are neither the one or the other can only fold our hands and wait for our turn."

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

SENATE.

On House bills already published the various Conference Committees are all hard at work.

HOUSE.

Twenty-five Senate bills were passed on third reading and sixty on second reading. Among the latter were an act for the regulation and incorporation of banks; supplement to the general Railroad law; act to provide for the organization of insurance companies; act to create a commission of seven to prepare amendments to the Constitution, to punish the traffic in mineral water bottles, and to authorize the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the concern; and preventing the stay of execution for wages to amounts under one hundred and fifty dollars.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURGH, May 13, 1874.

SENATE.

The following House bills passed finally: Act defining the duties of directors of the poor.

Act regulating the granting of free passes.

Amended act for the annexation of boroughs or townships adjacent to cities.

Act directing the manner in which Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.

At the afternoon session a debate took place on the Contested Election bill. The bill was amended and laid over for printing.

The act extending the provisions of an act entitled "A supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," approved June 16, 1836, so far as relates to certain counties, approved May 1st, 1861, to all counties, passed finally.

The remainder of the session was occupied on bills on second readings.

HOUSE.

The House worked faithfully all day with the hall at bake-oven heat and passed finally the several railroad bills, which created considerable debate.

The Senate Geological Survey bill passed after considerable "skirmishing." Mr. Brockway asserted that it would cost one million dollars.

The Press Pass bill, as amended by the Senate, passed finally.

At the evening session, the Senate bill authorizing notaries to appoint deputies, passed finally.

Mr. Rutan's bill to appoint a commission to prepare amendments for the new Constitution, passed—yeas 62, nays 31.

An act authorizing the Auditor General to settle outstanding claims for the Constitutional Convention passed.

The Militia bill, after a long debate, was defeated. Mr. Newmyer stated that it was the Philadelphia bill made general. It passed finally by a vote of 54 to 20.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

The two Houses have been hard at work yesterday and to-day, and have worked up a great deal of pending legislation. All the bills ready for final action in either House have been disposed of, and both Houses are abreast of their work.

The bill for the creation of a commission to select school books for the State, was killed in the House on Monday. The foreign publishers of school books had been very busy for a few days, and whatever arguments they may have used, their services were not required. Boards were the only remonstrants against this bill, and the people, who were to be benefited by its passage, have been disregarded. The bill, if passed, would have secured these school books at one half their present prices; but what are the interests of the people, in comparison with the interests of the book publishers? The latter are the predominant interest, *here*, at least, and the people will be heard only when they speak out, and say what they really mean.

In the Senate, yesterday and to-day, the following bills passed finally, and House bills except where otherwise noted.

Senate bill, An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

A supplement to An act, entitled An act to establish the Pennsylvania Hall of the Pennsylvania, approved the 8th day of June, 1871, authorizing the trustees to expend certain funds to promote mechanical instruction in existing colleges.

An act to authorize the collection of poor tax from unlocated lands.

A further supplement to An act approved April 15, A. D. 1850, entitled An act relating to inspections.

An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes and places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

An act to repeal An act approved April 10, 1852, entitled An act to repeal the road laws of McKean county, and to restore the provisions of the general laws relating to roads, &c., and the supplements thereto, to said county.

An act supplementary to the act approved July 26, A. D. 1866, entitled An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, and to the manner in which demand or execution may be made.

A further supplement to the act approved May 4, A. D. 1864, entitled An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard of the State or civil authorities in suppressing the recent riot in Susquehanna county.

An act appropriating the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the German Hospital at Philadelphia, for the purpose of improving its buildings.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the writs of election, and to fill vacancy in the district composed of Pike and Wayne counties.

An act to make appropriations for pensions and gratuities not provided for by act of Congress.

An act for the relief of the children of Mary E. Prosser, widow of Hollon W. Prosser, late of McKean county, and of the United States army.

An act making an appropriation for State Normal schools.

Senate bill to provide for settlement and collection of compensation for railroad companies for railroads located on county bridges.

An act for the relief of Captain Richard Budd.

An act to reimburse J. G. White, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Mercer, Pennsylvania, for clothing soldiers' orphans over ten years of age, on account of the State.

Senate bill to apportion taxes upon unseated lands.

An act providing for the publication of the minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board of the State of Pennsylvania, and of other official papers, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Senate bill supplementary to an act entitled An act relating to the inspection of domestic distilled spirits, approved April 15, A. D. 1863.

An act for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations, advertisements, and articles of indecent or immoral use, and of obscene advertisements of patent medicines and articles for producing abortion.

An act fixing the fees of county commissioners.

An act fixing the pay of road and bridge viewers and reviewers, and appointed commissioners, to run township lines, and to divide boroughs into wards, and township divisions lines, and surveyors in this Commonwealth.

Senate bill to provide for the registry and countersigning of all notes or bills issued by any bank or banking company incorporated under any general or special law of this Commonwealth.

Senate bill authorizing municipal corporations to give aqueous therapeutic treatment with the opening, widening or straightening of streets, lanes or alleys, before making compensation for damages.

The following bills were postponed indefinitely:

Senate bill, supplement to an act to incorporate the Myerstown bank.

Senate bill, to exempt property from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent.

House bill, to fix the fees of county commissioners (at three dollars per day).

The bill to fix the salaries of judges was called up in Senate in a very quiet way, and like a shelf—the door inclosed—a spring at the side touched—a sudden whishing, sighing sound heard from within, and lo! at the other end the mysterious lid fell down and a small handful of smouldering dust dropped into a patera placed to receive it. The son took up the patera and said, "Behold here is [illegible] Ashes of the bill *from the State*." This was agreed to, and the dust immediately disappeared. Next to this little dust He gave form and life and soul. He needs not this little dust for Him to renew form and life and soul to the beloved one we shall soon see again." On the lid of the patera was engraven the name of the deceased and these words, "Lent to us" (here the date of birth); "Recalled from us" (here the date of death).

A NEGRO boy was drowned in Stoner creek, near Paris, Ky., the other day, and the *Kentuckian* gives the following extraordinary account of the finding of the body: "Search was made for the body, but it was not found until one o'clock, Monday. Hooks and drags had been used without effect, when some one appeared among the searchers, and told them to throw in a bundle of oats. A bundle was procured, thrown in where the accident occurred, floated a few feet, stopped and commenced spinning around, the roots of the oats seeking out to be sucked downward. The men went to the place, and found the body immediately under the oats. This is a novel way of finding drowned bodies, but a gentleman who assisted in recovering the body gave the above account, which he assures us is strictly true."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1874.

The Geneva Award Bill.

The Senate, after a discussion of about eight hours, to-day disposed of the Geneva Award bill. The contest was over the admission of insurance companies in the adjustment of claims upon the same footing as other claimants. Wm. M. Evarts and other lawyers have represented the interests of the insurance companies. On the first vote the insurance companies won, but on a subsequent vote, owing to the departure of a number of Senators, the first decision was reversed. The bill finally passed about as it passed last session, and this is in direct conflict with the House bill. It looks very much as if the general award will be but a repetition of the French spoliation claims. The action of Congress in this matter will not add much to the cause of arbitration in the eyes of Europe.

Close of the District Investigation.

The chairman of the District Investigation Committee to-day formally announced the close of the investigation proper, and ordered the counsel on both sides to prepare and submit their arguments in writing, which will require about a week. The evidence makes about two thousand pages of printed matter. To-morrow the committee will examine the engineer employed by them to remeasure the work done around public buildings and reservations and charged to the government. To-day there was a secret examination into the alleged attempt to steal papers in the District Attorney's office, and to cast the blame upon the memorialist. The prevailing sentiment in both Houses of Congress is in favor of the abolition of the present government and the substitution of commissioners. Through all the tedious and searching investigation, there is nothing which implicates Governor Shepherd. The same, however, cannot be said of all.

Carelessness in Committees.

A curious evidence of the carelessness with which business is transacted in House committees came to light a few days ago. A bill was reported from the House Committee on Claims to pay a claim made by one S. M. Heicks, administrator of R. M. Harvey. The bill passed the House. In the Senate Committee it was considered and reported adversely. The next day Mr. Harvey turned up, protesting that he was not yet dead, and that Heicks was no administrator, as he could take care of his claim himself.

Representative Mellish,

of New York, who has been acting in a manner indicating insanity, is at his residence in this city, in care of physicians and friends. He was taken into custody last night at the request of his wife. He was then driving about the city accompanied by his two little daughters, and distributing money and cigars with a very lavish hand. Halting before the *Chronicle* office he made a harangue which attracted quite a crowd of people, while his little daughter, weeping in the carriage begged him to desist. Suddenly recollecting his children he made a rush for the carriage, and was subsequently taken into custody. It is said to-day that his case is not necessarily a hopeless one, and that it is the precursor of a violent attack of illness. Mr. Mellish has been devoting a great deal of time to the finances, and it is supposed that excessive mental labor has dethroned his reason.

Senator Scott's Amendment to the Finance Bill.

The following statement, prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency, explains the workings of the amendment proposed by Senator Scott to the Finance bill, now in the hands of the committee:

The United States bonds deposited by National banks, with currency circulation, amount to $350,886,350, and on per cent. of the yearly interest of which aggregates $21,006,-768. On one year May 1, 1875, the government would have paid $20,025,248 yearly on these bonds, applicable to the purchase so six per cent. bonds, and the saving on this amount would amount to $420,144 94 yearly.

In another year, May 1, 1876, the government would have $19,064,498 46 received for the bonds; $140,044 08 for the two per cent. interest retained, and $420,144 94 per annum, which saved on the six per cent. bonds previously purchased—in all, $24,564,577 92 applicable to another purchase of six per cent. bonds, which the yearly interest would be $873,880 67.

In another year, May 1, 1877, on the first day of July the government would have $27,006,748 00 received for the bonds; $280,089 96 for the two per cent. interest retained; $873,880 67 on the first purchase of six per cent. bonds, $840,269 88, and one year's interest on the second purchase of six per cent. bonds, $873,888 67—in all, $29,000,-988 51 applicable to a third purchase of six per cent. bonds, which the yearly interest would be $1,260,059 31.

During the next year, May 1, 1878, the government would receive for the two per cent. interest retained $420,-179 91, and one year's interest saved on the first purchase of six per cent. bonds, $2,520,539 64; one year's interest on the second purchase of six per cent. bonds, $1,747,761 34, and for one year's interest on the third purchase of six per cent. bonds, $1,260,-059 31. Assuming that the premium on gold during the year 1878 will be 10 per cent., the average right per cent., the foregoing would give the following results:

Gold received for bonds	$21,006,784 00
Coin received for two per cent. interest	840,269 88
Coin received for interest saved on purchases of six per cent bonds	4,387,924 47
Total coin received	26,234,942 35
To which add for premium at eight per cent	2,098,797 39
	$28,333,739 74
And from this sum must be deducted the three per cent. interest to be paid to banks from May 1, 1875, to May 1, 1878	1,260,299 82
And 3 percent. premium on same	100,832 38
	1,361,237 20
Net amount realized at May 1, 1878	$26,972,502 54
Leaving the government, then, responsible for the payment of new bonds, which would mature May 1, 1885	$21,006,748 00
And interest on said bonds to be paid to banks for seven years at three per cent. per annum	4,411,417 08
	$25,418,165 08
Net gain to the government for the whole operation	$1,554,337 46

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1874.

Progress on Appropriation Bills.

Warm weather proves an excellent antidote to the volubility of Senators and Representatives. By general consent it has been decided in the House to dispose of the remaining Appropriation bills to the exclusion of all other business. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which is always held until the last, in order to accommodate all floating subjects of appropriation, is still in committee, but, if necessary, could be finished up in five days. General Garfield, to-day, expressed the opinion that the House would, from present indications of the feelings of members, be ready to adjourn before July 4th. This outlook is rather encouraging to those having bills before Congress, but it certainly is a favorable prospect for the people at large. The Senate seems to entertain the same

Disposition to Expedite Business

as exists in the House, but as long as there is a chance for a debate on any subject, the Senate is a very considerable bird.

Debate on the Finance Bill.

A very short time after the opening of the debate on the new Finance bill in the Senate, it was evident that the opinions of the sound currency men and expansionists were as far from a reconciliation as ever. The latter persist in refusing to accept the compromise which has been offered them, and all this in the face of their recent discomfiture from the Executive Mansion. Senator Sherman, in explaining his position, was as far as the committee dare go in view of all the circumstances. No sooner had he finished than the inflationists began offensive operations. Senator Logan was the first on the trap, as he thinks, laid for him in the first bill, evidently had not forgotten the ludicrous figure he then cut as an expounder of finances. He now characterized the bill as a trap. The inflationists then began operations by voting down Senator Scott's amendment. Upon this the committee passed great hopes. Pending a discussion on fixing the proportion of legal tender retirement at twenty-five per cent., the Senate adjourned. This will very likely carry to-morrow, and other amendments tending to inflation. A proposition to abolish the national bank system and substitute a bureau for circulation will be submitted, but is not likely to pass. There is now every indication that the inflationists will have their own way, and after wasting a little time in discussion will find themselves foiled by another veto.

Extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to-day held an enthusiastic meeting for the purpose of furthering the proposed extension of the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio river, by asking Congressional aid in making the survey of the route. Among those present were Montgomery Blair, President German, of the Canal Company, Frank Cowan, of Pittsburgh, and other gentlemen interested in the development of trade between the great river system of the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic. A committee was appointed, composed of Chairman M. Blair, Secretary Cowan, President of the Canal Company A. P. German, ex-Mayor Berrett, of Washington, Mayor Monroe, of Annapolis and John Ritchie, of Frederick, Md., to memorialize Congress. The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW LISBON, O., May 12, 1874.

A singular and lamentable affair was bereft of its mystery to-day. Some three weeks since Daniel Harbaugh, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, left his friends for an absence of two days in Pittsburgh. He went there, but Pittsburgh nor could any trace of him be found. Parties and telegrams were sent in every direction without success. A paragraph was noticed in a Cincinnati paper last Saturday, detailing an account of a man being found dead in the woods near Powhattan, Belmont county, O. A nephew proceeded thither and found him to be the missing man. The body was brought here to-day. It is supposed Mr. Harbaugh's mind was impaired by an attack of paralysis two weeks previous, which caused him to wander to this lonely spot.

The Forthcoming State Convention.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, May 12, 1873.

The Republican State Committee met here to-night, and fixed the 19th of August, at Harrisburg, as the time and place for the State Convention. They had agreed to the 2d of September, but the Philadelphia members of the committee coming in after the meeting adjourned, that action was reconsidered.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The National Encampment at Harrisburg.

The Objects of the Organization.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 11, 1874.

The soldiers' reunions have begun under the most favorable auspices. The weather is fair, the city gaily decorated, the inhabitants hospitable to the last degree, and more soldiers are present than were expected. The hotels having overflowed even thus early, private houses have been opened for the reception of the distinguished strangers and the best of feeling prevails. Since an early hour the streets have been crowded with citizens and sojourners, admiring the taste displayed in the decorations and congratulating each other on the promises of abundant success for the meetings. General Burnside and Governor Hartranft have divided attention and honors to-day.

The society of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside's Expedition, Hartranft's Division, and his old regiment, the Fifty-first, had their meetings this afternoon, and the first named banqueted this evening.

General Burnside arrived in town shortly after dinner. He was met at the station by the Governor and Committee of Arrangements and escorted to the Executive Mansion, where he will be entertained during his stay.

At four o'clock the reunion of the Ninth Corps took place in the Senate Chamber. Besides the popular chief, there were present Generals Hartranft, Wilcox, Jardine, Griffin and Siegfried. Of officers of lower rank and of soldiers of the rank there was a great number. The meeting was called to order by the President, Gen. Burnside, who expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of his comrades and hoped they might have many more reunions. He was particularly glad to meet them in the Capitol of the great State of Pennsylvania, presided over by one of their most beloved and respected officers. It was a source of great pride to them that one of their number had been elected to this high position in one of the grandest States of the Union. It was always a pleasure to meet General Hartranft, but they were doubly glad to find him so honored at home. The President then introduced Rev. David H. Grisinger, of Lancaster, a young man who enlisted from Huntingdon county at the age of seventeen, and faithfully served in the ranks, to whom was assigned the duty of invoking the Divine blessing. After prayer, General Burnside introduced General O. B. Wilcox, the orator. General Wilcox said the Ninth Corps was called into existence by them, and gathered with glad hearts. He would not recount their deeds of valor in the Carolinas, in Virginia, Mississippi and Tennessee, their sufferings, incredible losses and made some mistakes, but from chieftain to private they had tried to do their best. After all their sufferings and achievements peace had come. God grant it might be a true and lasting peace. He hoped future civil wars might be averted. The intermingling of the North and South, and the growing respect of one section for the other, as evinced in the late speech of Mr. Lamar in Congress, he hoped would secure one stable government for all the States. These military gatherings were not to keep alive the animosities of the war. He favored an invitation to Longstreet's corps to meet them at their next reunion. [Prolonged applause.] He wanted not only a reconstructed but a reunited country, and paid a glowing tribute in touching terms to Stevens, Reno, Rodman, Welch, Stephenson and others of the dead. They did not fall in vain. The broken shackles of four million bondmen were the fruits of our Appomattox. A graceful allusion was made to Pennsylvania soldiers. If the State did have her full share of generals, she also sent out plenty of well appointed regiments who did effective service. The Ninth Corps had many such. He closed by hoping the society might meet next year with ranks unthinned by death. After the report of the Treasurer and the selection of present officers, the society adjourned to meet next year at the same time and place as the Army of the Potomac.

Hartranft's Division held their first meeting since the war at five o'clock today. The Governor presided and was warmly greeted by his old soldiers. Tents were not formed, but well filled tables, mainly of an interchange of friendly feeling. Steps were taken for a thorough organization, and a committee appointed to collect data.

The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment also met this afternoon. More than thirty members were present, and the meeting was of unusual interest. Arrangements were made for future reunions, there being a perfectly organized society of the command.

The banquet of the Ninth Corps was in every regard a gratifying success. After the substantial part of the banquet had been disposed of, General Burnside, in a few humorous remarks and turned the chaff of the meeting to the [illegible] ing toasts were drank and responded to: "President of the United States," by General Wilcox; "State of Pennsylvania," Governor Hartranft; "The Army and Navy of the United States;" "Army Reunions," General Patterson, of the Mexican war; "Our Hosts," "The Citizens of Harrisburg;" "General Jardine;" "The Bummers of All the Armies;" "General Sharpe."

The city is filling up with fresh arrivals. All the distinguished soldiers who were expected will be present, except the President, only telegraphs that the Kansas trouble will keep him in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

The reception to the Army of the Potomac to-day is second only to that which Pittsburgh gave to the armies of the Union in 1872. During the night every arriving train brought large delegations. The most have spent the time till breakfast marching from hotel to hotel in the vain search for lodgings.

At eleven o'clock the society met in front of the Capitol, and headed by Beck's band marched to the Opera House, which was crowded in every part with the lassies of Harrisburg below and by fair ladies and their escorts above. The band played a medley of drum and bugle calls and national airs. The same piece was performed at the banquet last night, and, as to-day, was greeted with most enthusiastic responses from the men whose memories of different times were quickened. The stage was occupied by the most distinguished military heroes of the land. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Belknap, McDowell, Devens, Burnside, Hancock, Patterson, Heintzleman, Warren, Hartranft, Griffin, Milhan, Garfield, Wilcox, Dennison, Pleasonton, Robinson, Taylor, Knipe, McCoy and Jardine were among the most prominent.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. Holmes, General McDowell, President of the Society, introduced Governor Hartranft in a graceful and complimentary address. The Governor bade the soldiers welcome to the city and State. He concluded as follows: "We welcome the General of the armies, and thank him for cutting the knots which bound them by red tape from Atlanta to the sea. We welcome the Lieutenant General who plucked victory from defeat as he has been accustomed to Winchester. We heartily welcome you all, for you have given us one flag and one country."

The President next announced a poem written, by request, by Col. Richard Realf, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, for the occasion, which was read by a friend on the stage, as follows:

TO-DAY.

Well, we acknowledge it: we admit
That Peace is blessed, that War is awful;
And that, when we nobly compass it,
The gain of commerce is fair and lawful.
We grant that sickles and pruning hooks
Are better than swords and battle-axes;
And wine, and honey, and art, and books,
Sweeter than wounds, and debts, and taxes.

But still, if by treacherous, yielding chance,
The land had trafficked its splendid
anger
For only a lean inheritance
Of outward lushness and inward languor,
Why then, O comrades, it were time
Latta, Geneva; Charles Devine, Jr., General
Adam E. King; Corresponding Secretary,
Colonel D. J. Miller.

The ladies gave a reception to the soldiers in the city. The elegant parlors of the Executive Mansion were filled with brave men and fair women, who enjoyed to the full the hospitality of the General-Governor.

At ten o'clock the Army of the Potomac met at the Lochiel Hotel, for their annual banquet. General Hancock, the new President, was in the chair. The military notabilities before mentioned were all present. The toasts and speakers were as follows: "The President," General Garfield; "The Army of the Potomac," General Osborn; "The State of Pennsylvania," Hon. Wayne McVeagh; "The Army," General Sherman; "Veterans of Other Wars," General Patterson; "Our Sister Army Societies," Secretary of War Belknap; "The Press," C. J. Arms; "Woman," General Devens. The festivities are still in progress, with no sign of abatement.

To-morrow the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic meets here.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 13, 1874.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in the Opera House at eleven o'clock this morning. The following officers were present: Commander-in-Chief Charles Devens, Jr.; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Jno. R. Goble; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Edward Ferguson; Surgeon General, Hans Powell; Chaplain-in-Chief, Augustus Woodbury; Adjutant General, H. E. Sibley; Quartermaster General, A. B. R. Sprague; Inspector General, W. W. Brown; Judge Advocate General, W. W. Douglass.

After prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief, General Devens delivered the annual address. After congratulating the delegates on their meeting under such favorable auspices, the General proceeded to defend the order from various charges that had been brought against it. It had been said that all secret societies are dangerous in a Republican government, but such remarks could have no applicability to an order whose purposes are so well known as this. It has no obligation that any citizen soldier cannot take without hesitation. It has no political bearing or significance, and any effort made to turn to any such object would be resisted with their utmost resolution. Let all members freely maintain their own opinions upon politics, but let it be understood that the organization has no political system except those principles of devotion to liberty, law, the Constitution and the Union. The aims of the Order are to strengthen the ties which naturally exist between men who have suffered together to honor the memory of those who have passed away, to the end that the living may be encouraged to imitate their example. Besides these objects the Order aims to secure the just recognition of the rights of all living soldiers and suitable provision for the widows and orphans of the fallen. During the past year $33,000 has been expended in charity, than which none ever did more good. Five thousand six hundred have been mustered in during the past year. A cash balance of over three thousand dollars remains in the general treasury. The speech was concluded as follows: The motto which our Order bears, of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, is the brief summing of its principles. Let us endeavor that all we may do shall tend to the strengthening and brightening of that chain of friendship which should unite all those who have offered their lives in a great and holy cause, to the forwarding of those charities of which the distressed and broken-hearted, or those whom they left behind them, have such need, and to the preservation of that spirit of loyalty and devotion to our common country.

At a subsequent business meeting, General Devens was re-elected Commander-in-Chief, General Jaredine was elected Senior Vice Commander, and Colonel Gould Junior Vice Commander. The staff officers will probably be appointed after the election of General Devens as Commander-in-Chief is at once a sign of the confidence reposed in him, and a guaranty of the continued prosperity of the Order. His pubic speeches this week have been by far the best that have been made, and, as is, by the unanimous verdict of all who know him, a scholar, soldier and gentleman, in the broadest and best sense of the word.

There was a visible falling out of strangers this morning and afternoon, few remaining who are not actively concerned in the Grand Army of the Republic. General Sheridan left for the West by the fast line at 5:15 P. M. Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, arrived on Tuesday, and has been the guest of George Bergner.

The Banquet.

The banquet of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at the Lochiel this evening at nine o'clock. Strange to say, though the third that has taken place this week, it was the most spirited and enthusiastic of the number. The members of this Order are among the most earnest of all the survivors of the rebellion. They remember to the best purpose the sufferings which the war has entailed, and are most mindful of the results of our victory.

The proceedings to-night were more orderly than on previous occasions. Greater and better opportunity was given for speech-making. The first toast was, "The President of the United States," and was responded to by the band playing "Hail to the Chief." And so Honest Ambrose excused himself from making a speech, and, after eyeing his delight at being present, put the meeting into the hands of the toastmaster.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX

spoke for the President of the United States. He thought he had heard of that toast before, and it was hard to say anything very new in connection with it. There had been a great many Presidents. The first was G. Washington, who couldn't tell a whopper and never belonged to the Ninth Army Corps. If that corps had been in existence in the early day, and Washington had not followed Burnside, he would never have been President of the United States. Here the General threw a firm shoulder about Burnside without any apparent logical sequence. He met Burnside at Benny Havens' West Point resort, one evening, and in the course of conversation Burnside confided to him as follows: "Wilcox, I'm not a very religious man myself, and it is necessary that I should have a religious wife. Yes, sir, she must be religious, if she's nothing but a Rabbi

FROM PANAMA.

Barbarous Outrages on a British Vice Consul---Flight and Death of the Brutal Perpetrator.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A Panama letter of May 3d says: The foreign residents on the Pacific coast are Spaniards. On account of the tragedy that has occurred at San Jose de Guatamala, it appears that the Commandante of that post, Colonel Gonzales, had some personal difficulty with H. B. M.'s Vice Consul, John Magee, in reference to clearance for vessels lying in port. They had exchanged blows on the street. April 24th, Gonzales summoned Magee to come to his office. The latter excused himself, and alleged that lameness prevented his walking. A party of armed soldiers were sent to bring him dead or alive. Magee was arrested and thrown into a cart, and jolted over the stones to the government headquarters here. Gonzales, not daring to shoot, took the butt of his pistol and struck his prisoner violently in the face, heaping on him, in the meantime, every obscene epithet. At the same time the Commandante declared that he should receive four hundred lashes, and if he survived this torture, he should be shot the next morning. The unfortunate Vice-Consul vainly invoked protection from his flag, and the remonstrance of Mr. James, United States Consul Agent, was also disregarded by the Commandante. The Pacific Mail steamship Arizona arrived at San Jose from San Francisco at noon, but its presence will not keep the Commandante from his purpose. He sent the telegraph station, planted two cannon on the wharf that commanded the Arizona as she lay at anchor, and then proceeded to work out his own plans. About four o'clock the afternoon Magee was brought out, stripped of his coat and vest, and thrown prostrate on the stone floor. Four soldiers sat on his hands, legs and head, and fourteen proceeded to administer lashes with rattan sticks. Commandante Cooley kept tally of the stripes. After two hundred lashes had been inflicted, the victim became insensible, and the surgeon of the port interfered, protesting that the man would die if his torture was continued. Thereupon the remaining two hundred lashes were postponed until the next morning, immediately before the hour appointed for the execution. Magee was then taken back to his cell. With an hellish refinement of cruelty the Commandante visited his victim several times during the night, and placed the muzzle of his revolver against Magee's temples, asking, "Why don't I shoot you?" and "Don't you want me to put you out of your misery?" Rumors of these extraordinary proceedings had reached Salvador, and a detachment of troops, under General Solona, was dispatched to San Jose de Guatamala. These came in sight just as Magee had been placed in position to receive the remaining two hundred lashes. The Commandante, seeing his downfall near at hand, ordered his soldiers to fire upon Magee. They refused, and he then fled by the Arizona. He was followed by a boat bearing an order from General Solona, on the Captain of the steamer Arizona, to secure him and return him to shore; but as Gonazles was ascending the side of the steamer he was fired upon by some of the passengers, twelve shots taking effect on different parts of his body. He managed to get into his boat and was taken ashore, but lived only a few hours. No one to the person or property of the Commandante could be found. The log of the Arizona notes that the shots were fired by unseen hands among the passengers. Great fears of a bloody outbreak were expressed, and the steamer's guns were loaded and turned upon the town. The United States Minister at Salvador, Williamson, sent a dispatch ordering the detention of the steamer, but the Captain, considering the order was designed to keep the ship until the safety of the foreign residents was assured, decided to disregard it, and sailed for Panama on the 25th of April.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

The Party Harrassed by Indians and in an Exhausted Condition.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A special dispatch says that two members of the Yellowstone expedition have reached Fort Ellis, Montana, and report the whole party returning. The command penetrated the country to near the vicinity of Tongue river. From the 1st to 26th of April the force were harrassed the entire time by Indians. Four pitched battles were fought, in which one hundred Indians were killed. Skirmishing was continuous, bands of Indians hovering around. The whole outfit is in a battered and exhausted condition, and the stock run down. The party lost one man and two men wounded. Members of the expedition assert that rich mines exist in Big Horn mountains, but the vigilance of the Sioux made prospecting out of the question.

THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

HUGH. S. FLEMING SUCCESSFUL.

The election to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny, took place Tuesday in our sister city, pursuant to proclamation. The candidates were Hugh S. Fleming, Ex-Sheriff; Alderman D. N. Nellis, Mayor-*ad interim*, and Col. W. B. Ross. The two first-named gentlemen were Republicans, the last the candidate of the Prohibition party. No regular Republican nomination was made. The Democrats, having no candidate in the field, generally divided their votes between Messrs. Fleming and Nellis. There was no excitement about the polls, and barely one-fourth of the usual vote was polled. In fact, the event was tame, and the small vote cast was owing to the fact that, with the exception of Col. Ross, none of the candidates or their friends made any extensive efforts to bring out the vote, and because the successful candidate would only have about eight months of service. That Col. Ross, the Prohibition candidate, run ahead of Squire Neille, and that he failed to carry the Second ward, were the chief matters of interest. As will be seen by our recapitulation, Mr. Fleming's majority is greater than the highest vote of either of his competitors, and is certainly complimentary to that gentleman. Under the temperance banner, there was nothing politically at stake, though Mr. Fleming had promised in the event of his election to give the entire fees of the office to the relief of the late Mayor Callow, and Mr. Nellis had the proceeds to the same object donated.

In the Eighth ward the polls were not opened until noon, owing to a misunderstanding, or rather difference of opinion, between the old and new Boards. Following is

THE VOTE BY WARDS.

Wards.	Fleming.	Nellis.	Ross.	Total
First	149	86	105	340
Second	278	78	172	528
Third, 1st prec't.	79	37	132	409
Third, 2d prec't.	478	2	5	485
Fourth, 1st prec't.	149	155	87	391
Fourth, 2d prec't.	178	27	15	220
Fifth	142	50	122	314
Sixth	299	94	113	506
Seventh	615	17	9	641
Eighth	242	11	2	255
Ninth	100	45	20	165
Tenth	45	7	11	62
Eleventh	84	34	17	135
Total	2,780	569	1,029	4,425

RECAPITULATION.

Total vote for Fleming..... 2,793
Total vote for Nellie..... 569
Total vote for Ross..... 1,029

Whole vote cast..... 4,425
Fleming's majority over Nellie..... 2,224
Fleming's majority over Ross..... 1,764
Fleming's majority over all..... 1,161

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

In consequence of the complete arrangements made by the Young Men's Republican Club, of Allegheny, the returns from every election district in the city were received by nine o'clock, at the club-rooms. As the campaign had involved little, if any, political issue, the enthusiasm was not great, but the utmost good feeling prevailed. About a quarter past nine, the Club was called to order by the President, William C. Smythe, Esq. Loud calls were made for ex-Sheriff Fleming, who had just entered the room. That gentleman came forward, and was received with cheers. He then addressed the meeting, thanking the members of the club for their cordial reception, and pledging himself to fill the duties of the position to the best of his ability and with just impartiality. (Applause.) Josiah Cohen, Esq., was then called upon, and spoke of Mr. Fleming in complimentary terms, specially alluding to the generous offer made by that gentleman, of the entire fees of the Mayoralty to the widow of the late Mayor Callow.

Councilman Hastings followed in an address in his well-known humorous but telling vein. The meeting then adjourned, after which the members of the club individually congratulated Mr. Fleming on his election.

THE NEXT MOVE.

It is likely that to-morrow the Courts will open the returns and certify the election of Mr. Fleming to the Chief Magistracy of Allegheny. In that event the Mayor elect will appear before Councils the same evening, take the oath of office and assume its duties at once.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Meeting of the Special Committee of the County Committee---Separate Conventions to be Recommended---Attorney General's Opinion Asked as to County Offices.

The special committee appointed under a resolution of the Republican County Executive Committee to consider and report as to the number of conventions to be held June 9th, and the places for holding the same, met Thursday evening at the Lincoln Club rooms, all members being present, and Jacob Reese, Esq., in the chair.

After a thorough canvass of the subject the committee took action as will be found below. Another member of the committee will be held in a few days to complete the work assigned them.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that Conventions be held as follows:

Convention No. 1.—Judicial, to nominate one candidate for Judge of Orphans Court, to meet in the Court room.

Convention No. 2.—Congressional, to nominate one candidate for Congress from 23d Congressional district, to meet in Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh.

Convention No. 3.—Senatorial, to nominate one candidate for Congress from 23d Congressional district, to meet in Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny.

Convention No. 4.—To nominate one candidate for District Attorney and one candidate for Assistant District Attorney to, meet in Court room.

That separate conventions be held in each Senatorial district.

That separate conventions be held in each Legislative district.

That the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions of districts composed of territory exclusively north of the Allegheny river be held in Allegheny City, at such places as may be designated hereafter.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee request an opinion from Attorney General Dimmick, in regard to whether we have a County Committee, and County Commissioners to elect this year, and whether any additional county offices created by the new Constitution are to be elected.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, when the opinion of the Attorney General shall have been received.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1874.

Congress has not advanced a single step in financial legislation, although the indications are that before the close of the session, if not in the early future, we shall have an enlargement of banking facilities, and the status of the legal tenders clearly defined. Aside entirely from any question of expansion or contraction, it is of the first importance to business interests that it should be known what is to be the exact volume of this circulation six months hence; for it is unreasonable to expect that capital will engage in promoting industry, or that even minor departments of trade will fully resume their accustomed activity until so important a matter is settled. When once this is settled natural recuperative forces will resume their work; these have been suspended by the uncertainty which has prevailed.

The very foundation of confidence is wanting, and as long as uncertainty reigns supreme will confidence so continue. Confidence is wanted more than currency, nor will it grow until it is known that the country will not break its pledges to pay its obligations.

—The workings of the latest amendment to the Senate Finance bill are given so clearly in our telegraphic columns this morning that no explanation is necessary here.

—The United States Supreme Court has just passed upon the question of the effect of an intervening state of war upon subsisting life insurance contracts between citizens or subjects of the belligerent powers. The New York courts have in several cases insisted upon the principle that the contract of insurance is not executory, in such a sense as to force it under the rule of international law nullifying such contracts in case of war. In one case the Court of Appeals held that the war of secession did not even suspend the agency of the New York Life Insurance Company in Alabama, and that a payment of premium to an agent there, during the war, continued the policy in force. In another case it was held that Magee's template, asking, "Why don't I shoot you?" and "Don't you want me to put you out of your misery?" Rumors of these extraordinary proceedings had reached Salvador, and a detachment of troops, under General Solona, was dispatched to San Jose de Guatamala. These came in sight just as Magee had been placed in position to receive the remaining two hundred lashes. The Commandante, seeing his downfall near at hand, ordered his soldiers to fire upon Magee. They refused, and he then fled by the Arizona. He was followed by a boat bearing an order from General Solona, on the Captain of the steamer Arizona, to secure him and return him to shore; but as Gonazles was ascending the side of the steamer he was fired upon by some of the passengers, twelve shots taking effect on different parts of his body. He managed to get into his boat and was taken ashore, but lived only a few hours. No one to the person or property of the Commandante could be found. The log of the Arizona notes that the shots were fired by unseen hands among the passengers. Great fears of a bloody outbreak were expressed, and the steamer's guns were loaded and turned upon the town. The United States Minister at Salvador, Williamson, sent a dispatch ordering the detention of the steamer, but the Captain, considering the order was designed to keep the ship until the safety of the foreign residents was assured, decided to disregard it, and sailed for Panama on the 25th of April.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

The Party Harrassed by Indians and in an Exhausted Condition.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A special dispatch says that two members of the Yellowstone expedition have reached Fort Ellis, Montana, and report the whole party returning. The command penetrated the country to near the vicinity of Tongue river. From the 1st to 26th of April the force were harrassed the entire time by Indians. Four pitched battles were fought, in which one hundred Indians were killed. Skirmishing was continuous, bands of Indians hovering around. The whole outfit is in a battered and exhausted condition, and the stock run down. The party lost one man and two men wounded. Members of the expedition assert that rich mines exist in Big Horn mountains, but the vigilance of the Sioux made prospecting out of the question.

THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

HUGH. S. FLEMING SUCCESSFUL.

The election to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny, took place Tuesday in our sister city, pursuant to proclamation. The candidates were Hugh S. Fleming, Ex-Sheriff; Alderman D. N. Nellis, Mayor-*ad interim*, and Col. W. B. Ross. The two first-named gentlemen were Republicans, the last the candidate of the Prohibition party. No regular Republican nomination was made. The Democrats, having no candidate in the field, generally divided their votes between Messrs. Fleming and Nellis. There was no excitement about the polls, and barely one-fourth of the usual vote was polled. In fact, the event was tame, and the small vote cast was owing to the fact that, with the exception of Col. Ross, none of the candidates or their friends made any extensive efforts to bring out the vote, and because the successful candidate would only have about eight months of service. That Col. Ross, the Prohibition candidate, run ahead of Squire Neille, and that he failed to carry the Second ward, were the chief matters of interest. As will be seen by our recapitulation, Mr. Fleming's majority is greater than the highest vote of either of his competitors, and is certainly complimentary to that gentleman. Under the temperance banner, there was nothing politically at stake, though Mr. Fleming had promised in the event of his election to give the entire fees of the office to the relief of the late Mayor Callow, and Mr. Nellie had the proceeds to the same object donated.

In the Eighth ward the polls were not opened until noon, owing to a misunderstanding, or rather difference of opinion, between the old and new Boards. Following is

THE VOTE BY WARDS.

Wards.	Fleming.	Nellis.	Ross.	Total
First	149	86	105	340
Second	278	78	172	528
Third, 1st prec't.	79	37	132	409
Third, 2d prec't.	478	2	5	485
Fourth, 1st prec't.	149	155	87	391
Fourth, 2d prec't.	178	27	15	220
Fifth	142	50	122	314
Sixth	299	94	113	506
Seventh	615	17	9	641
Eighth	242	11	2	255
Ninth	100	45	20	165
Tenth	45	7	11	62
Eleventh	84	34	17	135
Total	2,780	569	1,029	4,425

RECAPITULATION.

Total vote for Fleming..... 2,793
Total vote for Nellie..... 569
Total vote for Ross..... 1,029

Whole vote cast..... 4,425
Fleming's majority over Nellie..... 2,224
Fleming's majority over Ross..... 1,764
Fleming's majority over all..... 1,161

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

In consequence of the complete arrangements made by the Young Men's Republican Club, of Allegheny, the returns from every election district in the city were received by nine o'clock, at the club-rooms. As the campaign had involved little, if any, political issue, the enthusiasm was not great, but the utmost good feeling prevailed. About a quarter past nine, the Club was called to order by the President, William C. Smythe, Esq. Loud calls were made for ex-Sheriff Fleming, who had just entered the room. That gentleman came forward, and was received with cheers. He then addressed the meeting, thanking the members of the club for their cordial reception, and pledging himself to fill the duties of the position to the best of his ability and with just impartiality. (Applause.) Josiah Cohen, Esq., was then called upon, and spoke of Mr. Fleming in complimentary terms, specially alluding to the generous offer made by that gentleman, of the entire fees of the Mayoralty to the widow of the late Mayor Callow.

Councilman Hastings followed in an address in his well-known humorous but telling vein. The meeting then adjourned, after which the members of the club individually congratulated Mr. Fleming on his election.

THE NEXT MOVE.

It is likely that to-morrow the Courts will open the returns and certify the election of Mr. Fleming to the Chief Magistracy of Allegheny. In that event the Mayor elect will appear before Councils the same evening, take the oath of office and assume its duties at once.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Meeting of the Special Committee of the County Committee---Separate Conventions to be Recommended---Attorney General's Opinion Asked as to County Offices.

The special committee appointed under a resolution of the Republican County Executive Committee to consider and report as to the number of conventions to be held June 9th, and the places for holding the same, met Thursday evening at the Lincoln Club rooms, all members being present, and Jacob Reese, Esq., in the chair.

After a thorough canvass of the subject the committee took action as will be found below. Another member of the committee will be held in a few days to complete the work assigned them.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that Conventions be held as follows:

Convention No. 1.—Judicial, to nominate one candidate for Judge of Orphans Court, to meet in Court room.

Convention No. 2.—Congressional, to nominate one candidate for Congress from 23d Congressional district, to meet in Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh.

Convention No. 3.—Senatorial, to nominate one candidate for Congress from 23d Congressional district, to meet in Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny.

Convention No. 4.—To nominate one candidate for District Attorney and one candidate for Assistant District Attorney to, meet in Court room.

That separate conventions be held in each Senatorial district.

That separate conventions be held in each Legislative district.

That the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions of districts composed of territory exclusively north of the Allegheny river be held in Allegheny City, at such places as may be designated hereafter.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee request an opinion from Attorney General Dimmick, in regard to whether we have a County Committee, and County Commissioners to elect this year, and whether any additional county offices created by the new Constitution are to be elected.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, when the opinion of the Attorney General shall have been received.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 14, 1874.

A brisk market characterized trade to-day in nearly all branches of the wholesale business of this city. Some houses reported a slightly more easy feeling in flour and grain, but on inquiry we could not find that the demand for these articles as a whole had fallen off in any degree. On the contrary, the grocery and produce and commission trade generally has revived, and is considerably better than it was at this time last week.

We learn of no changes of any importance to make in our quotations of yesterday. The quotations of the entire markets are almost entirely unchanged, with the exception perhaps, of an upward movement in New Orleans molasses.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,000	Apples, bbls	110
Wheat, bush	16,000	Chickens, pkgs	363
Wheat, sks	99c	Barley, sks	124
Oats, sks	1,817	Butter, pkgs	25
Bacon, lbs	102,000	Potatoes, bush	25

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,939	8,879	18,818
Apples, bbls	721	562	1,283
Cheese, lbs	686	920	1,606
Corn, sks	3,873	4,543	8,416
Wheat, sks	3,738	2,459	7,197
Barley, sks	1,020	1,226	2,246
Rye, sks	481	265	746
Oats, sks	14,400	14,900	29,300
Butter, pkgs	217	183	400
Bacon, pcs	2,755	17,309	20,132
Bacon, lbs	11,265	1,321	2,816

The following are corrected quotations for wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small orders merchants charge an advance on the quotations given below:

ASHES—Pearls firm with light supply, consisting of 562 bbls since last week. We quote prime Ohio Factory at 10@10½c ₱ lb; Western Reserve Dairy 12@14c; New York Geshen 19c; Switzer 20@21c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 50 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 50@2 00.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 15c ₱ lb; choice peaches 15c ₱ lb; mixed 10@ 12c; blackberries, choice, 23c.

EGGS—Are downwards in tendency, though somewhat of a difference of opinion exists among dealers. Fluctuations ranged from

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $32 00; No. 1 mess do, $28 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 2 do, $21 00; No. 1 do, $19 00; No. 2 mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 50. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $7 50.

FLOUR—The market is steady with prices well sustained, and supply free. The receipts of flour by rail and river for two weeks past has been very heavy, amounting for the past week to 9,879 barrels, and the previous week, 8,939 barrels, making for the whole period 18,818 barrels. Prices remain steady as follows: St. Louis ₱ 00@00 25 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat $5 25@5 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $7 25@ 7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye flour firm at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 10c; Standard B, 10¼c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¾c; American golden, 9½c.

Tea—Young Hyson 30c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25 ₱ lb; Imperial 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Japan tea $1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong 25@80c ₱ lb; fancy $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@80c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 58c; choice 56c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 56c; low grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@9¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 00@3 25 ₱ box; valentia's 13c ₱ lb; currants 7½@8c ₱ lb; prunes 13@14c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—There is no alteration in quotations of our grain markets. Prices are firm and the state of the market remain the same as yesterday. The movement of grain to this city for the past four weeks is as follows: Wheat, past week, 11,845 bushels, past two weeks 17,992 bushels; barley, past two weeks, 500 bushels; rye, past two weeks, 1,750 bushels; oats, past week, 30,020 bushels; past two weeks, 73,470 bushels; corn, past week, 5,022 bushels; past two weeks, 21,040. It will be seen that the receipt of wheat was quite light which may serve to explain the upward tendency of prices. We quote as follows: Wheat is at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bushel for No. 1 red winter; $1 70@1 75 for white winter. Corn is steady at 61@63c ₱ bushel for shelled, and 80@83c for ear. Oats are firm at 60@62c ₱ bushel for Ohio, and 56@58c for Kentucky. Rye firm at $1 05.

HOPS—Shipped in 1870, 2 ₱ bs, 25@35c; old stock 10@15c. Trade dull; little downing.

HAY—Very firm, with supply light and an upward tendency, especially for baled. Baled $20 00@ 24 00 ₱ ton; wagon $23 00@26 00.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Sales No. 1 at 8½@8¾c ₱ gall; No. 2, 6½@ 7½c.

MALT—The market is tolerably active and there is a fair demand. Quotations are $2 00@ 2 20 ₱ bush.

MEALS, MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Golden sugar $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 12¼@13c ₱ ₱.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 20@1 40 in car lots; middlings $1 80@2 00; chop feed $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $9 00@7 00 ₱ bbl; sets $6 00@9 00 ₱ bush; Bermudas, $4 00@4 25 ₱ box.

PAPER—Bailing papers 46@8c ₱ ₱, as to quality; Manilla 7½@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 12@16@22c; straw wrapping 1½@2½c; straw news 4@6½c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15 @18c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY, LIVE—Chickens ₱ pair 80@90c; turkeys $2 00@4 00; geese $1 25; ducks 90@$1 00; pigeons 50@60c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow $7 50; white $5 25.

PORK—Mess has not changed, with prime white peachblows from store selling at $19 00 @21 50 ₱ bushel; car lots on track $1 45@1 50; new potatoes coming in from $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ₱ ₱ and woolen at 5c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover scarce at $6 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 10@2 30. Sales ina small way of orchard grass at $1 90@2 00; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, 80c ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6¼c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—Market is firm at $1 00 ₱ gallon. The market is quiet and steady.

WOOL—Quotations nominally as follows: Fleece, washed, 40@45c ₱ ₱; tub washed 45c; unwashed 36c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 14, 1874.

REMARKS—The market continues weak, and has fallen since our last report. Union pipe oil was sold at Parker's Run at 91 47½. This is an extreme sale, however, although closing prices offered at Parker's are quoted upon that basis, with 91 42½ bid for United, and other lines 91 40 per barrel. We note to-day the receipt of crude oil at this city by river, which makes the total receipt over 50,000 bbls in excess of the amount received at the same time last year. This large receipt is pointed to by many operators as a sign that spot oil must soon decline, while the Parker's Time will, however, be the only way of proving the reliability of these predictions.

CRUDE.

Market weak and from 5@7½c lower than yesterday's quotations. The following sales are reported at

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls Union.....91 47½@1 55
5,000 bbls United.....1 50 @1 55
5,000 bbls United at wells.....1 40

SMITH'S OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station, 91 36½ ₱ bbls; at wells 99c. Market steady.

REFINED.

The market is weak with a downward tendency. We quote refined at 12½@12¾c ₱ gallon f. o. b. cars at works.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; refined spot 14c; June 14¾c; July and August 15¾c.

New York—Market unsettled; refined is quoted at 14¼c for May, 14¾c for June, and 15c for July.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet; city $1 65; country $1 60.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was weak and unsteady; on the upper road the market opened at 91 70 and closed at 91 67½; market at Pithole closed at 91 47½ for Union and 91 50 for United; immediate shipments 91 40. Home refined sold at 20c; keet 75@80c in bulk and 124@125c in barrels. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot.....91 70
250 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 67½
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 65
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 55
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 50
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union.....1 50
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union.....1 50
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union.....1 47½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United.....1 50
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United.....1 50
5,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 40

NEW YORK, May 13, closing 12.—The market was weak and unsettled. Crude in bulk 95@96c asked. Refined—sales of 11,000 barels for May at 14¼c; 2,500 barrels first half of June 14¾c, 4,000 barrels last half of July 15c, all delivered @29c spot; naptha nominally 85@c. Philadelphia delivery quiet; refined, May delivery 14c bid, 14¼c asked.

PARKER'S, May 13.—The market is quiet; Union $1 45 bid; United $1 42½ bid; others $1 40 bid, but there is little disposition to operate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Market quiet; S. M. 14c; crude 9¾c; cases nominal; no futures; June 14¾c; July to September 15¾c.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—Market quiet at about $1 25 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 13.—Market quiet at about $1 60.

ROUSEVILLE, May 13.—Market dull at about $1 50.

OIL CITY, May 13.—Market dull at $1 60.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—Market very quiet and not much doing at $1 60@1 63.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Flour dull; superfine $5 50; double $6 00@6 25; treble $7 00@7 25. Corn scarce and firmer; mixed 88@90c; yellow 91c; white 97½@98c. Oats—Little supply and demand at 61@63c. Bran scarce at $1 75. Hay—from warehouse, prime, $20 00; choice $28 00. Pork in good demand at $18 37½@18 50. Dry salt meats scarce at 7@8c@9½c. Bacon firm at 7½@10c@10½@10½c. Hams 13@13½c. Lard scarce; tierce 11½@11½c; keg 12c. Sugar in good demand; inferior 6c; good to fair 8½c; fully fair 9c; prime 9½c. Molasses—nothing done. Whisky dull; Louisiana $1 00; Cincinnati $1 03. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 21½@22c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $4 50@4 75.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Beeves—Receipts 2,812, too many for the demand. Market closed extremely dull at a decline of ¼c from Monday; quality generally good; sales at 10½@12c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,040, one-half of which changed hands. Trade dull and weak; market at 6@8c for sheared; 7@8½c for unshorn, and 10½@12c for spring lambs.

Hogs—Arrivals none; no sales offered alive; dressed in fair demand at 7¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Trade—the movement continues slow with commission houses and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods in steady request for moderate lots from first hands; prices nominally firm. Standard muddler prints quiet, but bordered styles and shirtings fairly active. Bated ginghams are now jobbing at 11½c. Peacales in good demand. Foreign goods very quiet.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 14, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather during the week has been very warm, which has had a depressing effect upon the stock trade generally.

We give below a list of the sales and purchases for the week ending Wednesday, May 13. It will be noticed that the sales of cattle were light, being some 400 head, against 1,000 head for the same period last week. This was owing to the light run of cattle offered for sale and not to any lack of buyers. Taking advantage of the situation, sellers had no difficulty in running up prices from 15 to 30c per cwt. As a consequence, a number of prominent buyers for the Eastern market refused to purchase unless concessions in prices were made. It was also alleged that the majority of the stock offered was unsuited to the Eastern market.

Stock Receipts.

LAST WEEK.

Cattle, number head	9,894
Hogs, number head	25,500
Sheep, number head	14,290

THIS WEEK.

Cattle, number head	4,012
Hogs, number head	7,500
Sheep, number head	17,200

We give the prices ruling last week and this as a matter of reference.

Last week—Extra, 1,400@1,500 ₱s 4@4¼ 65; prime, 1,200@1,300, $5 90@5 12½; good, 1,100 @1,200; $5 40@5 65; common, 1,000@1,100, $4 75 @5 12½; fair to good Texas, $5 00@$5 40.

This week—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, $6 65@ 6 75; extra, 1,200@1,300 steers, $6 35@6 50; prime 1,100@1,200 steers, $5 75@6 00; good 1,400@1,100 steers, $5 25@5 50; mixed rough stock, $5 00@ 4 50.

We give below a full list of the sales and purchasers of cattle sheep and hogs for the week ending Wednesday, May 13 from which the reader will be able to cull the ruling prices of the market. We also append the books from which we copied the sales does not desiguate between clipped and wooled sheep as to prices. We may state that good fine wool sheep rule about $1 50 better than clipped. However, the season for the former is well nigh past, as the weather is more suitable for shearing, and stock growers generally prefer to clip their sheep and sell the wool in the fleece. Buyers do not care to handle anything but clipped sheep, and as few wooled are coming in there will be no difficulty on that score. The following is the difference in the prices of the two classes of sheep:

Wooled—90@100 ₱s, $7 25@7 75; 70@80 ₱s, $5 50 @6 50.

Clipped—90@100 ₱s, $6 50@6 75; 70@80 ₱s, $5 25 @6 00.

"With regard to the hog market we may state that the weather has had the effect of causing prices to decline fully 25c ₱ cwt within the past few days. The ruling rates of the market were about as follows: Yorkers $5 20@5 25; Philadelphia fair to good $5 25@5 40; extra 275 ₱s $5 50.

There were a limited number of horses and mules, which were shipped East. We heard of a few sales of milch cows at $40 00@50 00, as to quality.

Following is a private source we learn that the run of stock this (Thursday) morning is fair, and the state of the market much the same as that of yesterday.

But not to extend our remarks, we again refer the reader to the sales and purchases given below:

SALES AND PURCHASES.
Cattle.

WATSON & HUSTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	17,920	$6 00	1	1,216	$6 00
21	25,000	6 00	4 steers	5,000	6 00
16	19,800	6 40	14	20,850	6 80
2	2,620	5 75	30	33,560	6 40
18	19,370	6 00			

HEDGES & HUFF SOLD.

15	17,530	$6 10	2	2,510	$5 50
1	1,340	5 50	1	1,030	5 00
3	3,460	6 30	5	3,520	4 10
3	3,530	6 50	2	1,740	6 80
17	1,400	6 25	17	17,000	6 40
80	105,320	6 40	16	19,810	6 40
22	20,750	6 25	17	19,080	6 15
18	19,870	6 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

14	13,660	$5 60	1	1,180	$4 50
1	1,240	5 50	1	1,030	4 75
14	20,560	5 90	12	15,650	6 20
5	8,060	6 13	25	25,303	5 80

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

49	60,130	$6 60	4	4,440	$6 00
51	60,850	6 00	7	8,310	6 00
2	2,270	5 50	2	1,910	6 00
16	18,980	6 10	15	18,030	6 10
20	20,045	6 00	3	2,660	6 37
17	18,900	6 00	4	3,470	6 00
17	18,800	5 60	17	21,150	6 12

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
118	10,530	$5 12½	40	5,080	$5 20
105	10,530	5 12½	125	18,850	5 20
31	3,700	5 37½	1	130	5 25
4	1,200	5 00	136	23,680	5 15
24	2,650	5 45	26	4,000	5 30
128	19,160	5 45	2	340	4 00
75	13,980	5 12	27	4,740	
18	15,330	5 20	3	460	
25	3,620	5 40	37	8,800	6 25
20	12,740	5 40	37	8,800	6 25
75	5,920

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

THE imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York during the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $1,417,733. The entries for the corresponding season last year were $1,286,754. These figures show that the importers are calculating with confidence on the market of the future.

THE imports at the port of New York last week, exclusive of specie, amounted to $6,515,037, against $6,387,442 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January up to last Saturday foot up $150,993,262, against $169,512,081 for the corresponding period of 1873.

THE Treasury Department has just rendered a decision to the effect that goods imported into an interior port under act of July 14, 1870, are not subject to additional duty of ten per cent. if withdrawn for consumption within one year from date of arrival at such port. This is of interest to Pittsburgh importers.

THE calling of a Presbyterian Ecumenical Council is suggested, in order that the different branches of that great organization may come together and know one another more and better. And, indeed, that some closer kind of union than now exists is needed, is painfully evident from current records and developments.

IT IS a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the plethora of funds and the low rates of interest and discount, only two of the Philadelphia banks declare less dividend this month than in November last, whilst one increases it from three and one-half to four per cent. It is also noteworthy that nearly all have made more profits than during the preceding half year, and added to their former surpluses.

NEW ORLEANS papers estimate the total loss to this year's crops by the Mississippi floods at more than 300,000 bales of cotton, 40,000 hogsheads of sugar, and "the almost total destruction of the tobacco and rice crops;" but all such estimates at this time should be received with extreme caution, since the tendency in cases of this kind is to exaggeration, which is sometimes so strong as to prejudice unintentionally the actual facts. But the effects of the great calamity will be dreadful enough, at the best.

THE result of recent improvements in fuel-burning machines in England, will, it is estimated, reduce the consumption of fuel in that country one-third, and prolong to that extent the limited coal supply of Great Britain. It is work of time and labor, however, to change the habits of a whole people, and for many years to come there is likely to be an enormous waste. Still the high price of fuel will hasten the era of economy. To ourselves, also, this question is by no means an unimportant one.

IT IS evident that the relations between France and Germany are becoming more and more critical. Among the German bankers of New York there is said to be no concealment of the belief that the drift is towards another war, and that the present summer will not pass away without seeing it begun. They also believe that Russia will stand by Germany in that event. This feeling, to some extent, explains the feverishness that exists in the stock and gold markets. Every right-minded man must deplore even the possibility of another collision between these two important powers, but it cannot be denied that the outlook is ominous.

IT IS intimated that Governor MOSES, of South Carolina, despairing of his re-election and resenting the Republican party's repudiation of him, contemplates inaugurating a *coup d'etat* by which the State will be safely transferred to the Democrats. Nor is this at all improbable. MOSES—who denies that he is a Jew, and who certainly cannot be classed as a Christian—is simply a shrewd, plausible, avaricious, facile political adventurer, without the slightest particle of scrupulosity or conscience. He is the man who hauled down the United States flag at Fort Sumter upon the surrender of the garrison at that place, and during the earlier days of the rebellion none among the secessionists of that State were more fierce or furious against the United States government than he.

A BROWNSVILLE, Texas, paper intimates that the return of the veteran soldier and intriguer, SANTA ANNA, to Mexico, is because he has been appointed the agent of the Texas Pacific Railroad, to negotiate the purchase in behalf of the company of large mining interests in Senora, Chihuahua, New Leon, and the tier of Northern Mexican States lying on our side of the Sierra Madre. These mines are among the very richest in the world, and they have been the means of establishing commercial relations between Mexico and England of hundreds of millions of dollars. This trade properly belongs to the United States. Should the company succeed in purchasing these mines, it is not impossible that it may prove the entering wedge to subsequent annexation; while, in any event, it could not fail to prove of great importance in its results to the commerce of the country.

IT SEEMS that there are parties constantly at work trumping up matters upon which to secure some basis to go into Congress and establish claims against the government. Old Indian treaties, long since invalidated, are torn to pieces in order that some zealous and faithful "friend" of the heirs of dead Indians may grab some money out of the Treasury which their ancestors neglected to secure under the treaty. The mystery is, that these fellows should be powerful enough to secure for their "claims" the indorsement of the Department, and get their cases favorably reported upon by the appropriate committee. There are several such cases before Congress, now, and it appears that nothing but careful scrutiny and zealous watching on the part of Senators and members will be able to prevent these schemes of plunder from going through. It is the hour for vigilance.

FROM the latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency on the condition of the national banks, which has just been completed, it appears that some noteworthy changes are taking place in our banking system. The deposits show a considerable decline, their aggregate being only five hundred and ninety-five millions, against six hundred and fifty-six millions in February, 1873; six hundred and eleven millions in April, 1874; and five hundred and fifty-eight millions in January, 1867. By some this decline is ascribed to the panic of last year, and by others to the shrinkage and general liquidation that are so marked a characteristic of the transition stage which our finances seem to be approaching; but, however accounted for, there is evidently less floating capital pouring itself into our banking machinery than formerly.

BEN. HILL, of Georgia, has just published in a Georgia newspaper an interesting article on the "Unwritten History of the Hampton Roads Conference," which gives a considerable amount of information heretofore unknown in relation to the efforts to make a treaty of peace before the opening of the campaign of 1865. The article shows more plainly than ever that the Confederate leaders at Richmond lacked everything of being a harmonious set of rebels. A good deal of their time was taken up in personal vituperation and wrangles. There were many CATALINES in their Congress and in their camp, as well as in high positions in the State governments, and these men helped to break down the Confederacy at last, not by open revolt, but by sowing the seeds of dissension among the soldiery. Most of them appeared to desire the independence of the South, but they seemed to hate DAVIS so intensely that they preferred defeat to victory with such a leader.

AN INVENTION which is expected to prove of great practical utility and value in straightening river channels, cutting through sand bars, etc., has just been perfected, in the shape of a submarine mudplough. It is described as being quite simple in construction, and experiments show that it is likely to prove very effectual where there is a current of water. There are two or more large augers or screws set in an iron frame, worked by endless chains by steam power, placed in a vessel anchored over the place to be deepened. The iron frame, screws or augers, can be elevated or depressed readily at will, from five to twenty-five feet. The machine is a self-propeller, and it is claimed that it will displace from one thousand to one hundred thousand cubic yards per day. In combination with the plough there are grapplers to grapple and hoist any sunken logs, trees, roots, or similar obstructions. The invention promises to be of considerable benefit in improving the channels of our Western rivers, and lessening the danger of their navigation.

AMERICAN APOSTLES IN SCOTLAND.

Somewhat in the way of report may be supposed to have reached most readers of newspapers concerning the recent missionary labors of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY in Scotland, but we fancy that few even of those who read the American church papers have yet formed any adequate notion either of the extent or apparent importance of the religious movement to which allusion is made. In endeavoring to enlighten them on the subject, our object is simply to direct attention to a noteworthy phenomenon of the time. A noteworthy phenomenon it must undoubtedly seem to every one tolerably familiar with the recent ecclesiastical history of Scotland, and also familiar with the characteristics and cis-Atlantic labors of the principal agent in the movement.

Mr. MOODY, the agent referred to, is the American layman so well known in many sections of this country in connection with the organization of Young Men's Christian Associations. Every person of sense, candor and good will, who ever heard him discourse for five minutes, or read one of his speeches, may safely be presumed to have formed a pretty definite judgment concerning him, his mind, spirit and aspirations; by which remark we merely mean that Mr. MOODY is a man easily understood. Of Mr. SANKEY we know nothing more than that he is a pleasing and effective singer of hymns, able, also, to perform skillfully on the American organ, and that he is Mr. MOODY's friend. We do not remember precisely how long ago these two men started on their "mission" to Great Britain, or how long they have been at work in Scotland. It is with results only we have to do at present, and these are unquestionably remarkable, as we have already said. No doubt they believed, when they crossed the sea, that they had something in the form of message or of method, or of both, to communicate to the Scotch brethren, which justified their voyage. Probably their friends agreed with them in this, and expected, or at least hoped, that the "mission" would be more or less successful. Others, however, must have looked with considerable skepticism upon the expedition as a fresh illustration of spiritual quixotism. It should seem that even the most sanguine, if sensible and well informed, could hardly hope that the two laic, self-appointed apostles would be able to produce any moral effect outside of the ignorant and neglected classes. They might prosecute their evangelistic labors with good results among those poor, uninstructed people in the cities, who never go to church, and even in secluded rural districts they might make some religious impression by stimulating lukewarm or careless "professors," but these might rationally appear to be the limits of their probable success. The Scotch clergy, both of the established and unestablished churches, entertain sufficiently high notions of their own dignity and prerogatives as ordained preachers of the Word and rulers of the visible kingdom of God; they are learned in the principles of ecclesiastical polity, firm in maintaining it, and the laity also, thoroughly conversant with scriptural texts and prompt in their application, sympathize with their spiritual teachers in upholding the conservative traditions of the fathers. True, Scotch conservatism in ecclesiastical matters has in several instances been terribly shaken by audacious innovators of burning zeal, but only to be re-established on the ancient foundations, and two insignificant laymen from the land of the Yankees, innocent of Greek or Hebrew, certainly did not seem likely instruments of religious revolution.

The fact is, however, that Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY have literally turned the religious world of Scotland upside down. We make this statement, not on the authority of friends or admirers of the evangelists, but in view of facts reported in the Scotch secular newspapers. For some time MOODY and SANKEY have been the two persons in North Britain most conspicuous and most talked about. As the result of meetings at which MOODY talked and SANKEY sang, a religious movement of extraordinary power and apparent depth, has extended far and wide. Nor is the movement confined to the poor and ignorant. It pervades apparently the entire middle class, especially affecting the young men. The richest and most intelligent congregations in Edinburgh and Glasgow feel its influence. As illustration of the respectability of the revival we may refer to a convention held in the Crystal Palace, Botanic Gardens, Glasgow, three weeks ago. The Glasgow *Daily Review* describes it as a "convention of ministers and office-bearers of the evangelical churches of Scotland and the North of England, to discuss practical questions in connection with the present religious movement in Scotland and elsewhere." At this convention Mr. MOODY presided, supported by ministers of all denominations. Among the eminent clergymen who took part in the proceedings were the Rev. Drs. HORATIUS BONAR and ANDREW THOMSON, of Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. CAIRNS, of Berwick, the great logician and metaphysician of Scotland; Drs. EADIE and FAIRBAIRN, both familiarly known in America by their writings, and dozens of others equally or more eminent in Great Britain. Prof. CHARTERIS, unable to be present, sent the manuscript of the speech he had prepared for the occasion, which was read by the Rev. Dr. LANG. In it he expressed his "rejoicing at the work now going on" and suggested how it might be advanced. Principal FAIRBAIRN said that if "this grand movement only left its mark on any considerable number of those who were ministers of the Gospel, he thought they should have reason to thank God." From three to four o'clock, the last hour of the convention was occupied by Mr. MOODY with "his address on works." "This address," says the *Review*, "was listened to with all the marked attention which characterizes the audiences of Mr. MOODY, and at the close of the hour many of the people seemed scarcely to realize that the time had passed so rapidly." In the evening Mr. MOODY spoke to the people in the same place, "hundreds unable to gain admittance." On both occasions SANKEY sang, accompanying himself on the American organ, aided by a choir of young ladies. Among the distinguished laymen present at the convention we notice the name of JOHN MUIR, D. C. L., the great Sanscrit scholar, whose life of Christ in that language has proved so important a missionary agency in India.

If the reader desires to know how Mr. MOODY appears to bear himself as the recognized leader of the most eminent divines and religious laymen of Scotland, we are happy to say that his characteristic modesty has not forsaken him. Thus, he told the convention that "they wanted a JOHN WESLEY in Scotland, not in theology but in organization, and that if they had such a man, it would help on the movement wondrously." He also told the divines assembled before him that "half of the sermons preached in Scotland went right over the heads of the people; there was no doubt about it"—a compliment which was received with applause. But these are very mild specimens of his plain speaking.

We must add that Mr. MOODY and his methods are not universally approved. Hard things have been published about him in the newspapers. When asked, at a great meeting at which he presided, whether he had not better answer some of the statements made against him in the daily papers, he replied, "When I have got nothing else better to do, I'll do it." The Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN, of the United Presbyterian Church, Dundee, author of many books once read in the United States, has also assailed the movement with all the objections usually alleged against revivals, regarding MOODY as a presumptuous intruder. His assault, however, does not seem to have made much impression upon the movement, though doubtless GILFILLAN has expressed the judgment of a good many of his countrymen.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN A NEW CHARACTER.

Perhaps quite enough has been said about the prominence which the "German element" has recently been assigned in the criminal annals of this country. It was only natural that the fact should become a subject of remark, as it was a phenomenon, and a phenomenon which excited not less surprise among native Americans than among German Americans. We need hardly say that the surprise caused by it was evidence of its phenomenal aspect, showing that in the crimes of peculiar atrocity alluded to, Germans had appeared in a novel and unexpected character. Neither the established reputation of the nationality nor its antecedents on this side of the Atlantic had prepared us without some wonder to witness the exhibition. There is, however, no great mystery in the matter, and our only reason for adding a few words to what has been said by others on the subject is the desire to correct what we suppose to be prevalent misapprehension.

First as to the facts. It is by no means true that an excessive proportion of the sanguinary crime committed in the United States is committed by Germans. In the great Teutonic settlements of the Western States crimes of any kind are not common, and, we have been assured, less common in any one of those German communities than in any other equal population in the country. Thus these settlements formed by recent immigration fully sustain the reputation of the race as established by the industrious, law-abiding Germans of the old immigrations in Eastern Pennsylvania. The foregoing statement applies not only to the rural communities of the West, but to the German sections of such cities as Cincinnati, Chicago and Milwaukee. With reference to the German communities of our Eastern cities, the records of the police offices and the courts bear cogent evidence in favor of the social and civil virtues of the nationality. On this subject, statistical results most flattering to them were published some months ago, of which we made brief mention at the time, but which we cannot lay hands upon at this moment. But such proofs are really not needed, the truth they corroborate being so generally admitted by Americans that to most readers the assertion of it must seem a mere platitude or truism. We assert it now, simply because a few persons may be, and in fact have been, led to question it by recent facts or comments upon them.

It may be doubted whether a national chief of police, if such a functionary existed, from a central position surveying the bloody crimes committed throughout the country, would be particularly impressed with the peculiar atrocity of the murders done by Germans in Allegheny county. Nor might his attention be especially arrested by the nationality of the perpetrators. To a person entirely familiar with the annals of American crime, parallel examples of horror and brutality in which men and women of each one of the chief nationalities in the land have been involved, would occur in such multitude and variety as to withdraw his thought from the native country of the criminal, or make it seem an insignificant circumstance. Recent cases of poisoning in sections of the country widely apart, in some of which figured women who made loud religious professions, quite equaled, if they did not surpass, in flagitious depravity, any of the violent crimes in question. Indeed, one need not go back many years to find in the criminal records of Huntingdon county, in this State, an atrocity, the slaughter of an entire family, as horrible in all its details as the Homestead holocaust. The perpetrator was not a German. Still more recently Lycoming county was the scene of a double murder, little less brutal, of which a born American was the doer.

It remains still true, however, that so many crimes of a shocking character have lately been committed by Germans as to attract attention, and provoke discussion as to the cause. An acute correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, whose letter appeared on Thursday morning, accounted for the alleged increase of crime among the Germans by referring it to the spread of free-thinking among them, holding the late DAVID STRAUSS responsible for ORTWEIN's misdeeds. This theory, though presented by our correspondent rather as a suggestion than as a view confidently entertained, is not favorably received by a local German contemporary, which offers some strong objections. Thus, says our neighbor, it is an unquestioned fact that the most numerous and horrid murders in Germany occur among the rural population, which is least affect atheistic notions, and who more than the people of the cities feel the influence of the clergy. Both in Protestant and in Catholic Germany the peasantry are the portion of the nation most devoted to the church, and yet they have from of old exhibited the largest contingent of murders. Our contemporary particularly mentions strictly Catholic old Bavaria and the rigidly Lutheran land of Keydingen in Hanover as being in evil repute beyond all other parts of Deutschland for the shedding of blood. The peasant girls of Holstein also, though carefully trained in the catechism, are, it seems, only too notorious for the crime of infanticide. And our keen correspondent is reminded that the "horrid ORTWEIN" himself was born in the country, where he belonged to the Lutheran Church and learned in youth to say his prayers. It is no doubt true that religious belief or unbelief had about as little to do with the murder as with the murder done by the Neapolitan bandit, who, well provided with consecrated amulets or holy relics, prays for the soul's peace of his victim before striking the stiletto into his heart.

The recent increase of crime among the German population of the country, if any such increase has really taken place, may, we suppose, be referred to several causes. One cause may have been the liberty until recently taken by emissaries of the press of the smaller German States of using this country as their penal colony. Even when this was not done, ill-to-do and more or less dangerous characters were often advised by the police authorities to seek a new home for themselves on this side of the water. Again, the late war with France, of course, like all wars, exercised a demoralizing influence upon many of the men engaged in it. This result has been and is very manifest in Germany, and may be expected to show itself in some of the men who have emigrated since the conclusion of the war. ORTWEIN, a soldier in the German army, may have been thus prepared for his bloody deed. In the third place, the fact that so few German immigrants in this country go to the bad and adopt a career of crime affords strong evidence of the sound and firm moral nature of the stock. The poor laboring man, with little if any money in his pocket, and entirely ignorant of English, is often subjected to fearful trials before he succeeds in assuring a decent livelihood. Extreme sensitiveness to slight and insult is a characteristic of the nationality, as is also a tendency under adversity to brooding melancholy. As a consequence of these traits, a remarkable number of educated Germans, in the struggle for life among us, perish as the victims of despair, and if a remarkable number of the illiterate in like circumstances became indifferent to life and abandoned themselves to reckless ways, there would be nothing strange in the fact.

"THE HIRE OF THE LABORERS CRIETH."

Ordinarily, at the present day, the contest between capital and labor, long familiar in its details to all thinking people, is not attended with any exciting interest. It cannot be seen to have any end, and its most threatening incidental developments, viewed in the light of the past, are confidently expected gradually to subside into the old ruts in which it moves on with easy, resolute self-regard on one hand and grumbling discontent on the other. Recently, in England, however, the contest has reached a stage or taken on a form which it is hardly possible to look upon with any such calm assurance. It would seem that the struggle between the farmers and their laborers cannot continue much longer with repetition of the old commonplace circumstances, and that it must before long result in some decisive issue. In certain parts of the island, for instance, in Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, the laborers are to a man fully instructed in what they believe to be their rights, and fully aroused to the necessity of union among themselves and of steady persistence in insisting on their demands, if they wish to have their rights acknowledged and respected. The women, the wives and daughters of the laborers, are not less unanimously or heartily than the men enlisted in the struggle. On the subject there is no division in families, an important fact it seems, as the fortitude of the men under the hardships of self-denial, is not assailed and broken by domestic clamor. The fact is that through the ingenuity and toil of ARCH and his associates the laborers are now well organized over a great extent of the country; they are members of the Land and Labor League, by which a fund is provided for the scanty subsistence of men out of employment. In reliance upon this source of aid, some of the farm hands of the counties named above, some time ago, asked their employers for such increase of wages as would enable them to live, and when their request was refused they struck work. Then the employers, having before formed a union for their own protection, agreed to dismiss from their service every laborer who belonged to the aforesaid League. Thus between four thousand and five thousand men, dependent upon their daily labor for daily bread, were suddenly deprived of work and wages, and according to late reports, the prospect was that this number would soon be vastly increased, as the Farmers' Union extends far and wide, the members of which are resolved to discharge every laborer who joins or refuses to withdraw from the League.

The peculiarity of this contest is that, regarding the equity of the laborers' demand, there appears to be no difference of opinion among disinterested people. All England, except alone persons more or less directly connected with the landed interest, sympathize with the laborers, and think that they ask only what is just and right. Many of the most influential newspapers support their cause; and rich people of the trading classes in the towns contribute liberally to the fund for their sustentation. Indeed, some members of the landed interest secretly or openly countenance them, and influential clergymen give them their influence. Dr. FRAZER, Bishop of Manchester, has published a letter in which he takes side with the laborers, and declares them entitled to fair wages for their work. He also denounces the folly of the farmers in their course and expresses fear that the contest may end in a peasants' war. Of course the Bishop is ridiculed as teaching bad political economy, fair wages or "equitable wage" as his lordship's phrase is, being what labor is worth in the market. The excuse of the farmers is that the rents they pay to the owners of the land are so high as to make it impossible for them to pay the wages asked for; an argument which the Bishop meets with the suggestion that the landlords would manifest more wisdom as well as more humanity by limiting their luxurious indulgences and thus enabling themselves without inconvenience to lower their rent. Though excellent gospel, this hint probably seems as poor economy as the assertion about wages, and it is therefore not very likely to be acted upon. Even as gospel, the hint coming from a "broad churchman" like Dr. FRAZER, may be suspected to be less acceptable to some of the landlords than the suggestion of the more evangelical Bishop, who some time ago declared that ducking was the only right mode of treating the refractory laborers.

However that may be, the farmers, sustained and stimulated by the landlords, are doing what they can to make the quarrel general; in other words, to combine their class throughout the island in resistance of the laborers' claim. On the other hand, Mr. ARCH and his coadjutors are pushing on their emigration schemes with great vigor and industry, and with corresponding success. Emigration agents also, working in the interest of various land companies, are busy everywhere in the disturbed counties, picking up the strongest and best of the young men of the laboring class. And perhaps there is less reason, with the Bishop of Manchester, to dread a peasants' war than to anticipate the time when the great cause of danger and complaint, at least in many sections of the island, shall be a positive scarcity of men to carry on the work of cultivation. Leading newspapers earnestly warn the landlords and their tenants of the reality of the peril, if in consequence of their ill-advised rigor the peasantry continue to seek refuge from starvation in the colonies or in the United States. But the English landed interest, or rather its representative, "the bucolic mind," is proverbially blind to the future as well as proverbially obstinate, and is not likely to heed unwelcome admonition. At present powerfully represented in the ministry, it is no doubt pretty sure of having its own way, and if is easy to fancy the embarrassment with which Mr. DISRAELI looks into the future of this question of the hire of the laborers. Before the late election he taught laborers of all classes to place their hopes in his accession to power. He no doubt sincerely believes in what he has often confessed, the necessity of radical reform for the people's behalf, but as the chief of a conservative government he may not be able to do anything for them.

HERE is another predatory cat in an innocent looking meal-tub. In Northern Michigan there are upwards of two hundred thousand acres of fine, hard-timber land belonging to the government, on which Senator FERRY, of that State, and his friends appear to have cast a wistful eye. It lies in a portion of the State adjacent to much of their property, and in a portion through which are thickly distributed their furnaces, mills, etc. The land is estimated to be worth from ten dollars to twenty dollars an acre, but the movers are anxious to secure it at nominal figures. And this is the way they go about it: A few hundred Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, living in that neighborhood are to be allowed to select homesteads on the valuable property. Bills have been introduced in the House and Senate to this effect, but under this Indian blanket sneaks the sprightly landgrabber. There are not enough Indians to more than take up the veriest fringe of this grand tract. The bill looks out for the remainder, providing that the rest of the land, which is "not valuable mainly for pine timber, shall be subject to entry under the Homestead laws for one year from the passage of this act, and thereafter the lands remaining undisposed shall be reduced to one dollar per acre." But pine land there at all. The country is made up entirely of that hard timber which Senator FERRY and his associates so much desire for their charcoal furnaces, and other purposes. If the bill is passed, their men will be distributed around to take up the land under the Homestead law, at its puny price per acre, and the companies will get for a song and a few dollars, that which is worth millions. The project is simply a huge steal, and should be squelched without scruple.

WE HAVE referred several times of late to the movement in favor of a protective tariff in Canada. We observe that GOLDWIN SMITH, a life-long free trader, has now planted himself squarely on the side of this principle. In a recent letter he says:

"We have a surplus population which is constantly emigrating to the States. This population, though apparently not equal to the Anglo-Saxon in farming, is of a race remarkable for textile aptitude, for taste in manufactures, and for ready submission to factory organization. If, by spending to our native manufactures the encouragement of a moderate amount of protection, we could induce our French peasantry to remain at home, and to employ their own country by the produce of their labor, is it certain that we should not be doing that which political economy, as the science of enlightened interest, enjoins? Might not all owners of property, and all producers in Canada, be speedily indemnified for a slight increase of the prosperity of the country? In adopting such a policy we should, perhaps, be deviating from the general rule which bids us buy in the cheapest market, but should we not be conforming to the higher rule which bids us prefer the greater gain to the less?"

What do our own free traders think of this conversion, and of these views, as respects their application to the industries of the United States?

PERSONAL.

Robert Browning's son has chosen the profession of an artist, and has commenced to paint.

General Kilpatrick is about to engage in an extensive commercial enterprise in Chili, and will sail for that place in September next, with a valuable cargo.

A compositor in the London *Times* office, who produced a set of verses in honor of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has received an autograph letter of thanks from the Empress of Russia.

A ragman in Brooklyn, the other day, while in his perambulations, purchased a quantity of old stuff, and was shortly afterward surprised at finding in the bundle a live Scotch terrier, which the newly-arrived Bridget, obeying orders, had put "Rags," Clara Morris' favorite, into the bag.

Served him right. An ex-Union soldier up in Michigan has just administered a severe drubbing to a man calling himself Cady, whom he recognized as a former rebel guard at Libby prison, and who, upon his clothes and vilely maltreated him when a prisoner of war in that famous place.

The Springfield *Republican* relates a curious story of the way in which a dumb man in Massachusetts recently recovered his voice. He lost it about a year ago, while recovering from an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, but, a few mornings ago, he was awakened about 4 o'clock by a sense of oppression and faintness. He became conscious enough to understand that gas was escaping from a coal stove and that he would soon die unless he could get to fresh air; so, after many falls and tumbles, he gained the outside door, when he fainted, but was soon aroused by the lapping and tugging of a faithful Newfoundland dog. Then he thought came to him that his wife and child were in the house, and though he had not spoken for months, he called loudly for help, his cries mingling with the howls the dog now set up, soon rousing a neighbor, to whom he told his troubles and again fainted and was insensible for two hours. On recovering, he was unable to talk, but the doctor, on hearing the case, caught the idea and ordered him to visit the gas-house and breathe the air in the purifying room. After spending an hour and a half there he could talk in a whisper, and has since steadily regained the perfect use of his voice.

A BIRTHDAY.

May 7th: 1874.

In May, the rosebud of the flowering year,
A stainless lily came;
Earth shone with light, and every starry sphere
Burned with diviner flame.

Art, brooding o'er her large beatitudes,
Felt a creative thrill;
Run tingling through her splendid-varying moods,
And consentaneous will.

Song, poised amid her high interpretings,
Knew a seraphic fire
Ache in her bosom—and her startled wings
Shook music as a lyre.

And round the awful soul of virginhood
A whiter glory played,
And babes unto their mothers crowed and cooed
More softly unafraid.

RICHARD REALF.

MAY.

"The Spring is here," two lovers say,
"The April showers bring the May,
And May brings forth our wedding-day."
While thus another doth complain,
As softly pours the gentle rain:
"With April rain fall tears of pain.
In vain to me spring grass and grain,
My lost love comes not back again."
But birds and lovers hail the Spring—
The same glad Spring,
The same sad Spring.

"The May is here," the children cry,
"With May come flowers and sunny sky,
And to the woodland ways we hie!"
A mother says: "All's well-a-day!
My darling Blossom died in May.
And sky of blue and wood-land way,
Or moorland drear and sky of gray,
All have to me the same to say."
But birds and children hail the May—
The same glad May,
The same sad May.

THE FIELD.

We will not wrong thee, O. To-day.
With idle longing for To-morrow;
Put patient plow our fields, and sow
The seed of faith in every furrow.

Enough for us the loving light
That meets the clouds' repellant edges;
The still unfolding, hud by hud,
Of God's most sweet and holy pledges.

We breathe His breath; our lives are His;
The hand He nerves knows no defrauding,
The Lord will make our joyless wastes
Wave with the wheat of His rewarding.

Of His rewarding! Yes; and yet
Not ours a single blade or kernel;
The seed is His, the quickening His;
The care unchanging and eternal.

His, too, the harvest song shall be,
When He who blest the barren furrow
Shall thrust His shining sickle in,
And reap our little fields, to-morrow.

A PARABLE.

The church bells were ringing, the devil sat singing
On the stump of a rotting old tree;
"Oh, faith, it grows cold, and the creeds they grow old,
And the world is nigh ready for me."

The bells went on ringing, a spirit came singing,
And smiled as he crumbled the tree;
"You wood does but perish new seedlings to cherish,
And the world is too live yet for thee."

THE ORIOLE.

How falls it, Oriole, thou hast come to fly
In tropic splendor through our northern sky?

At some blithe moment was it Nature's choice
To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice?

Or did some orange tulip, flaked with black,
In some forgotten garden, ages back,

Yearning toward Heaven until its wish was heard,
Desire unspeakably to be a bird?

ETERNITY AND TIME.

I saw eternity, the other night,
Like a great ring of pure and endless light;
All calm, as it was bright.
And round beneath, time, in hours, days and years,
Driven by the spheres,
Like a vast shadow moved, in world
And all her train were hurled.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Judge Hoar will retire from Congress at the close of his present term.

What has become of the old Democratic doctrine of State Rights, anyway?

Russia is about to abolish imprisonment for debt. It isn't abolished in Massachusetts yet.

Barnum has another menagerie. It is the Connecticut Legislature. But it is another Barnum.

It looks as though within a few years our clippers would again dance the ocean waves in mighty fleets.

The minor paragraphist of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* bids fair to become a formidable rival of Eli Perkins.

The superabundance of tonnage has driven lake freights down to "starvation point," the Chicago *Times* says.

Three hundred and seventy-five miles of new railroad have been completed in the United States up to date this year.

The tenacity with which the Civil Service Reformers cling to their special humbug is really something wonderful.

There are in Congress one hundred and fifty-four college graduates, but you would never suspect it unless you were told.

The British settlers, of Virginia, celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, will take place in Richmond on the 25th inst.

How lovely these fair May mornings must be in the country, and how uncomfortable they are in our dirty city streets.

Connecticut's Democrats are quarreling over the national Senatorship that has fallen to their lot, like dogs over a bone.

The Hoboken, New Jersey, *Democrat* says: "Water is the chronic curse of Hoboken." Whisky is the chronic curse of most cities.

The spring has made a sudden outburst over the whole land. The past week closed with more than summer heat in the Western States.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and the seaside landlords are already beginning to set their houses in order for the summer travel.

Chicago newspaper reporters are now called "plenipotentiaries." But the salary is by no means adequate to the gorgeousness of the title.

Ominous. The last tax levy in Chicago amounted to $2,283,801, of which only $512,174 have been paid; the delinquent tax list summing up $1,771,627.

A combination of New York ice consumers is to be organized, to hold in check the local ice companies, and secure all ice needed at rational prices.

Our supply of Louisiana sugar will be cut short this year, and another back-set will be given to sugar growing on the present plan in that State.

Evidently the levee system now in use on the Mississippi is radically defective in some way. The unexampled overflow now upon that region is proof of it.

A ship went down in the Zuyder Zee nearly one hundred years ago, laden with one million pounds sterling of gold, and now they are going to search for it.

The year is repeating its old story again. We are come once more to its most charming chapter. The violets and the May flowers are its inscriptions and vignettes.

Andy Johnson has got so far along already in his canvass for the United States Senate to declare: "As one who all his long life has been a friend of the people," &c., &c.

The hinges of the marital relation seem to be getting sadly out of order. Man and wife quarrel and separate from causes constantly growing more trivial and contemptible.

It is authoritatively denied that the Red Star Line has any intention of deserting Philadelphia, which was its birthplace, and where a controlling interest in it is owned.

The paupers in the Philadelphia Almshouse are blessed with good digestion. They consumed last year 755,760 loaves of bread, which was made out of 6,480 barrels of flour.

Carl Schurz says that if he ever emigrates from Missouri, Boston shall be his home. This threat has depressed the price of real estate in the Hub several cents a square foot.

The total value of last week's exports from Philadelphia was $1,058,460, an increase of $759,605 over the week before, or about one-twenty-eighth as much as the total in 1873.

The English steamship trade is much less profitable now than it has been during the last year or two. Freights are so low at present that several owners have laid up their steamers.

The amount already raised for the Agassiz fund insures that his work will be carried on without any change further than his absence from the post of supervision makes inevitable.

In the general observance of Decoration Day, no discrimination will be made in the decoration of soldiers' graves, whether occupied by the dust of those who wore the blue or those who wore the gray.

A farmer, giving his full name and address in the New York *Tribune*, declares that the Grangers benefit nobody but the few men at their head, and that they have already taken $3,000,000 out of the pockets of the farmers.

The birds have made Peru wealthy. The value of the newly discovered guano deposits in that country is, at least, a hundred million dollars, and probably much more. Peru will now have a large surplus fund after paying all her debts.

STATE NEWS.

Snyder county Fair, October 7th, 8, and 10.

The wheat-fields in Clarion county look well.

Brown's Bellefonte *Republican* has suspended.

Cambria county contains 133,979 acres of unimproved woodland.

A large rat whipped a Pottsville cat, and put two women to flight.

Dr. James Noble, a well-known citizen of Carlisle, died on Saturday last.

A man seventy years old was arrested in Erie, the other day, for lewdness.

A man named Caskey died very suddenly, at Eden, Lancaster county, last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kurtz, aged ninety years, the oldest person in Pottstown, died last week.

Keissinger, the supposed murderer of Lawlor at Susquehanna Depot, has been arrested.

Many of the young sparrows of Pottstown were frozen to death during the recent snow storm.

The corner-stone of Grace Mission House, in Erie, was laid on Saturday afternoon by Bishop Kerfoot.

Shipbuilders in Erie have been very busy during the late strike of the ship carpenters at Buffalo.

A girl thirteen years of age, residing in Birdsboro, gave birth to a bouncing boy a short time since.

The Great Council of Pennsylvania, Improved Order of Red Men will meet in Danville, to-day.

"A good deal of whisky has got on its feet in Williamsport in the past day or two," says the *Bulletin*.

William S. Jones, of Luzerne county, goes to the penitentiary for ten years, for killing his mother-in-law.

Greene county farmers are putting in oats the second time, the grain first sown having rotted in the ground.

The Crane Iron Company will start two furnaces at Catasauqua, on Friday, which have been idle since February.

Water street, Lancaster, is fixed upon definitely for the route through that city for the new Quarryville Railroad.

Fifty rafts broke loose from the Marietta shore the other day, but were all secured before they reached the Columbia dam.

The Rev. D. M. Miller, of Lock Haven, has received a call from the congregation of the Presbyterian church in Johnstown.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* says the late severe weather has been fatal to young lambs, hundreds having died from exposure.

The Knights of Pythias of Reading are making arrangements for a parade, picnic and a good time generally on the 27th of July.

William Auld, Sr., died of old age at his residence in Morris township, Greene county, a few days ago. His age was eighty-five years.

Williamsport is growing apace. Over six hundred thousand dollars' worth of new buildings are now in course of erection there.

The citizens of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, are holding meetings for the purpose of organizing the Wyoming and Sullivan railway scheme.

Pottstown thinks of dropping King, Queen, York, etc., as names for its streets and adopting names more suitable to our republican institutions.

The Johnstown *Tribune* calls John Siney, the "workingman" who never does a day's work, "an ass, a loafer, a political trickster and a demagogue."

The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad was sold on Friday at the suit of mortgagees. It was bid in by the bondholders at $551,000 00, the sale being absolute.

The fire-brick works of Fredericks, Monroe & Co., at Farrandsville, Clinton county, employ thirty-five men, and are capable of turning out 2,000,000 bricks per day.

Mrs. Catharine Schmeck, aged ninety-four years, was burned to death in Reading on the 7th inst. She was working about the stove when her clothing ignited.

A Cambria county man has invented a saw-mill which is run by one horse. It is claimed that the mill will do as much work as any forty-horse power steam engine.

The York *Press*, May 8, chronicles two cases of suicide in that county: George Eppler a farmer of Shrewsbury township, and Simon Smith, Windsor township. Both hanged themselves.

Somebody filled one of the water mains in Johnstown with chunks and chips of wood, the other night, cutting off, temporarily, the supply of water, and interfering with the operations of the steel mill.

Joseph Willett, a Canadian, deserted his family in Shippen township, Cameron county, last week, leaving them in a destitute condition, and stealing $91.500 in money from his father-in-law, Mr. Whittimore.

The Welsh Presbyterian church in Providence, Luzerne county, was entered by scoundrels, one night last week, who stole the Bible, a lamp and other articles, and committed other indignities in the edifice.

The Wistar Coal and Iron Company is developing extensive mines of coal and iron on the West Branch, Clinton county, in this State. A blast furnace, rolling mill, coke ovens, machine shops, &c., are all in progress of construction.

Mr. John Stenger, of Hempfield township, Mercer county, died on the 24th ult., after an illness of thirty-three years, twenty-seven of which he was confined to the house, and the last twenty years was in a perfectly helpless condition.

Mrs. Susannah Lightner died at her residence in Tyrone township, Perry county, recently, aged eighty-seven years. She was the mother of ten children, while her grandchildren numbered seventy-three, and her great-grandchildren fifty-six.

When seven years old Daniel C. Weidner, of Berks county, was bitten by a dog. On Wednesday, April 29th last, seventeen years after this occurrence, he began to show symptoms of hydrophobia, and on Thursday, May 7, he died in Reading, after suffering greatly.

On the 4th inst. the woolen factory near Millheim, Centre county, owned by Houser & Glenn, caught fire from a stovepipe and was burned down, together with the house attached. There was not much wool in the factory at the time. Insurance on the property, $7,000 00.

Twenty-one years ago a daughter of Peter Hawk, a prominent citizen of Monroe county, was bitten by a m